**News Clippings '71**

GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY
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**NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS '71**

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Smoke Signal for Beet Harvest

SEVERAL PHONE calls were received at the Times-Call Tuesday afternoon by residents noting black smoke drifting skyward from the large stack at the Great Western Sugar factory east of town. Officials at the firm assured people this morning there was no pollution breakdown. The smoke was the result of a test run prior to furnace adjustments being made. Smoke will be under control by the time processing starts next month, said a company spokesman.

Discharge Of Polluted Wastes From Sugar Plants Will Be Cut

DENVER (AP) — Discharges of polluted liquid wastes from Colorado sugar factories will be cut down by the time of the 1973-74 harvest, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was told Thursday.

Until Thursday’s agreement, the industry had been seeking permission for up to 2.2 pounds. The target deadline for meeting the new standard was chosen because of problems in acquiring and installing purifying equipment, an EPA spokesman said.

Representatives of Great Western Sugar Co., Holly Sugar Co., American Sugar Co. and other sugar-producing interests made the promise in a meeting with regional EPA officials.

The federal government has been urging for two years that waste water pollutants flushed into streams be reduced by 90 per cent.

EPA officials have complained that the method of putting waste containing water into settling ponds before discharging it into a stream has been ineffective in reducing stream pollution to acceptable standards.

In the agreement reached here Thursday, the industry said it would be practicing flume water retention and recycling by the 1973-74 harvest.

Industry representatives said they would work toward EPA effluent guideline of not more than a biochemical oxygen demand value of one-half pound of waste water pollution per ton of beets processed.

Sugar plants now discharge up to 5.5 pounds of pollutants for each ton of beets, the EPA has contended.
Harvest Nearly Completed in Area

Beets
Good high temperatures and ample sunshine— that's the key for making beets reach maturity sooner. But with the cold and wet spell that hit this area the first of the week it may make some difference, especially if it continues, for the harvest.

The yellowing of the crop in many fields pointed to a ripening of beet plants. As GW manager Red Johnson of Bayard said, this is the time to improve sugar and purity of the crop—all dependent upon weather conditions.

Beans
Considering all things, the bean harvest is going well this season.
Jake Schmunk, who farms northwest of Bayard, figured his 15 acres of beans would average about 40 bushels per acre.
Crops on his place were hauled in June and were waterlogged early in the season, but moved along without trouble from that point on.
Schmunk's 30 acres of corn rated pretty good. As for his 27 acres of beets, they are also doing well.
Dave Henkel, Jr., rolling his combine along trying to wind up harvest of his 91 acres of beans last week on the county line about seven miles northwest of Bayard, has been getting up about 3:00 a.m. to keep the harvest moving.

Corn
Though much of the corn may be out of danger from the cold weather, men in the business pointed out that there will be some soft corn regardless of the freeze. Despite encouragement to plant earlier varieties, some producers have stuck with 110-120-day corn.
In spots, the corn has matured to the point that silage cutting last week may have been a mistake.
The average corn crop could use a few more days maturity, and some fields still need another week or so of growth.
The price of corn locally dipped a little more, about $2.10 cwt.

October four is day beet harvest begins

The 1971 sugar beet harvest is planned to begin at the Eaton Factory District on Monday, Oct. 4, with restricted delivery until Saturday, Oct. 9.
Beets are trucked to the Eaton factory and in order to properly handle this movement of beets prior to Oct. 9th, it will be necessary that we designate special receiving stations, Don Redman said.
The stations that will be open on Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, are as follows: Factory, Ault, South Pierce, and Severance. During the restricted period these stations will open at 8 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. or until the quota is reached.
Growers who normally deliver to receiving stations not open on Oct. 4, through 8, will have alternate stations to haul to if they so desire. They are as follows:
Station ........ Alternate Station
Ault or So. Pierce ........ Ault or So. Pierce
Severance ....... Black Hollow

Any grower hauling beets to the factory station who is not contracted to the factory station as his primary station, will be paid established truck rates for beets so delivered to the factory station.

If, however, a representative of the company decides the delivery of beets to the factory station exceeds the limits of the receiving station equipment, he then has the right to stop delivery of beets from growers outside the station until the delivery slows to where the equipment capacity can handle the beets.

All stations, Factory, Ault, Stage, Pierce, South Pierce, Severance, Hurick, and Black Hollow will open Oct. 9 for unrestricted delivery of beets. Receiving hours will be from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Paragraph 4 of the Beet Contract is again called to grower's attention and especially cooperation in delivery of the crop to the stations to the best of the farmer's ability, properly toppled, free from clods, dirt, trash and foreign material.

Redman concluded with this statement: "We hope you have a good harvest and please feel free to visit the warehouse and factory operations any time."
Storms threaten crops

By CARL WALTER
Staff Reporter

"Pretty grim."

That's how James Svedman of the Larimer County Farm Bureau summed up the outlook for Larimer County's corn crop as the weather took a turn for the worst.

Coupled with the weekend's early snow and, in many cases, late plantings of a second crop, the area's corn crop last spring because of hail damage to the first plantings, today's storm could spell disaster for Larimer County farmers, Svedman said.

A COLD air front knifed southward into Colorado during the night, bringing rain and snow and threatening motorists. In Fort Collins, the cold front hit about 7:15 p.m. and the winds shifted to the northeast. About midnight it began to rain.

A meteorologist at Colorado State University predicted the storm "will last well into tomorrow and should be breaking up sometime tomorrow afternoon."

He added, however, that "the mean storm tract is still persistent and there's a possibility of still another one after this one."

The two storms which occurred over the past four days, he explained, were carried south into the area on a huge, undulating wave in the upper atmospheric jet-stream. Such waves carry more than one storm with them and shift slowly, presenting the possibility of more than one storm for the area, he continued.

"Each little additional storm you get" creates further delays in harvesting the corn crop, he explained, which in many cases is still immature.

"It's the same thing we went through with the beet harvest in 1969," he noted.

The situation is made worse by the fact that last spring's planting of a second crop means farmers are faced with a "double loss" this year, he pointed out.

The immature corn, he said, would be of poor quality if harvested immediately, but "the quality deteriorates quite rapidly with a freeze."

Temperatures tonight are predicted to drop to around 35-30 degrees — not a hard freeze.

However, the CSU meteorologist predicted colder temperatures Wednesday and Thursday nights.

BEETS WILL not be harvested for another three weeks, Svedman noted, and barley and wheat have already been harvested, so the main danger at present is to corn crops.

However, ranchers might be faced with problems resulting from cattle stranded in the mountains, he noted.

John Englebert, operations officer for the Larimer County Sheriff's Department, today said about 1,500 head of cattle owned by a rancher in the Laramie River Valley are stranded in the high country.

"There's quite a bit of concern about them," he noted.

Englebert reported seeing cattle at Penock Pass west of Fort Collins at the head of Buckhorn Canyon eating leaves from trees for lack of other food.

THERE WERE no power outages reported in Larimer County from last night's storm, although winds gusted up to 25 miles per hour.

Mel Beach, county road superintendent, reported all roads open, although some gravel roads are "pretty wet" and some are being regraveled.

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FIRED UP — Mos, residents had their furnaces burning Tuesday for the chilly, winterlike weather and factory personnel at the Great Western Sugar Factory in Gering also fired up their boilers, not because of the cold but to check out the equipment for the forthcoming beet harvesting season.
Crop roundup looks good for area

By EDITH ENLOW of the Star-Herald

Despite the early summer rain that has been washed out and even drowned some crops, primarily in Scotts Bluff and Goshen counties, the wheat fields in North Platte River county agencies report this will still be a good crop for farmers. Ranchers gained much from the early rains which helped to keep pastures and range in better condition than average.

Fields that were washed badly by the heavy rains in early May remained in seed. Seed that lay in the wet ground under continuous stormy skies and constant rain didn’t germinate and many of these fields had to be replanted.

However, the hot August days and warm nights and the continued warm weather are helping those crops to make up for the loss of the early, good summer weather.

In addition, August hogs boomed and grain was in demand and brought the slow starting corn up to date. At the same time, primary farm activity is centered around ear corn harvest, ensilage cutting, alfalfa harvest and winter wheat. Ranchers are busy marketing or preparing for the winter to come.

Leonard Hendersen, Nebraska district agriculture manager for Great Western, said at this point it looks like the best crop is average or better. He said corn, which is the most important crop, will average about 15 tons an acre.

Beets are cut up to 100 days ago in some areas as reported, which indicates a good sugar content. Growers, he said, have been working as hard as they were, and they are still making excellent growth. The sunny weather, he said, has been about the same for a few days, Henderson said, has been ideal for the beets and they will continue to grow and increase in sugar content if the mild temperatures continue.

Camping, they said, will begin shortly during the first week of October and it is estimated that it will continue much more than 100 days.

Following is farming and ranching activity and general conditions as summed up this week by county agents.

Scotts Bluff County, Monte Hendrickson: Bean harvest was relatively good and could be nearing completion in about two weeks. There have been some delayed harvests, and blight and blight but these were not as bad as last year. Beans have ranged from 30-45 bushels an acre. Windrowed beans still to be combined have suffered little damage from recent winds and that damage was mainly confined to an area south of Gering.

The weather during the growing season was good for potatoes and recent light rains provided good conditions for potatoes and summer wheat, some of which is already up.

Due to August and early September weather most of the corn is now in the dent stage and some of the crop has been cut for ensilage.

Wheat yields in the county were very good and the third cutting of alfalfa is almost completed.

In general, the season got off to a bad start, in this county, and then got a pretty good year for farmers.

Kimball-Banner
Kimball County, Ralph Anderson: Winter wheat seeding is almost finished. Some early planted fields had poor stands due to dry weather and were replanted. One field in particular during the last two weeks has put the fields in good shape.

Corn and some millet are being cut for ensilage but millet is dry and not as good as in some years.

Bean harvest is getting underway. Beans look good but yields are only about average or a little better due to heat. The hot weather came early this year and the fields didn’t set as well as a set as growers would have liked.

Wheat harvest was about average due partly to the hail storms that cut large strips in both counties. As yet, no signs of disease have been found. The disease usually appears after two more summers these past summers are back to normal and some of them may be the same weather after a hail storm. There was a lot of corn and not much early in the spring and though most of the bean fields came out of it, it did cut yields.

The third cutting of alfalfa has been delayed and in general the two counties have had an average year. Wheat fields and range land in good condition now but moisture is needed to keep them in good condition.

Cheyenne
Cheyenne County, Kenny Sakurada: Farmers are in the midst of bean harvest and the corn looks good. Cutting is well underway but it is too early to tell what yields will be.

Drying of wheat is about two-thirds completed and alfalfa and farmers are cutting alfalfa now. Timely rains have put the alfalfa crop in good condition.

The millet crop should be a good one this year and harvest is expected to begin about the first of this week. It was an exceptional year for wheat. Yields went as high as 120 bushels an acre and lower ones were for the most part above the average 35-35 bushels.

All in all, this year’s growing season was a good one and the county suffered no bad storms.

Garden
Garfield County, Monte King: Winter wheat planting is about a half to three-quarters done. Ground is in good condition and sub-soil moisture is good. Some early planted fields are up and rain now would have helped up the later planted fields.

Millet harvest is underway and the crop is described as pretty good. Ensilage cutting is just getting underway in corn and the few forage sorghum plots. The third cutting of alfalfa is still underway the native grass haying.

Most of the county’s cattle have cow-calves and are beginning to sell feeder stock. The market appears to be holding fairly steady.

Much of the pasture land along the river was damaged by floods and was slashed as a pasture for this summer. Due to the heavy salting by the flood waters it will be at least two more summers before these pastures are back to normal and some of them may not recover.

In spite of the bad early beginning it developed into a good growing season and the county is going into the fall and winter months in good condition.

Sheridan
Sheridan County, Paul Edwards: Planting of winter wheat and other small grains is nearing completion. Farmers are able to make in the first week of the month and also underway is the cutting of corn and some millet and sorghum for ensilage.

Ranchers are beginning to work with cattle preparing them for selling and shipping and giving them the needed treatment for control. They are selling big feeder stock and are just beginning to sell yearling feeding stock. The market is good and there is probably more selling activity now than normal for this time of the year. All indications are that the market is holding for the feeder stock and will continue to hold through the winter.

Ranges, due to recent rains, are in excellent shape. The grass could use more rain and sub-soil moisture but its present condition is sufficient to carry it to the snows.

This year’s harvest is real good for all stock producers except those with swine. The hog market has been good and the grain market has been good for small grains which is due, probably, to an over-supply all over the country and under these conditions it is expected to remain low for some time.

On the whole Sheridan County is reported to be in top shape as it moves into the fall and winter seasons.

Box Butte
Box Butte County, Gene Campbell: Some field beans are being cut but the harvest is not yet full swing. There was some trouble with white mold but it came late enough that harvested more moisture to give the crop just enough before it becomes a serious concern.

The corn crop looks real good and is relatively disease

perfect to combine with moving cattle by helping to settle dust which causes respiratory problems.

Unusually this year was the fact that the county did not have a hard freeze in early September.

The county has had an exceptionally good year for grains due to the normal amount of moisture. This fact is accounted for the unusually low number of range fires and the heat did not occur early.

Morrill County, Don Stiffler, bean harvest is well underway and is nearing the halfway mark. Yields are reported to be as high as 62 and range down to the low 30’s. The harvest is considered on the dry August weather which caused beans to ripen so

See CROPS Page 16.
Crop roundup

By EDITH ENLOW
of the Star-Herald

Wheat yields in the county were very good and the third and final cutting of alfalfa is almost completed.

In general, the season got off to a bad start, in this county, but turned out to be a pretty good year for farmers. Ranchers gained much from the early rains which boosted grasses in most areas and put ranges in better than average condition.

Fields that were washed badly by the heavy, excessive rains were replanted. Seed that lay in the wet ground under continuous stormy skies and constant low temperatures didn’t germinate and many of these fields had to be replanted.

However, the hot August days and warm nights and the continued mild sunny days now are helping those crops to make up for the loss of the usual early good summer weather.

In addition, August heat boosted beans into maturity and brought the slow starting corn up to date.

At present primary farm activity is centered around bean harvest, ensilage cutting, alfalfa cutting and planting of winter wheat. Ranchers are busy marketing or preparing for market their feeder stock.

State State, Star-Herald

Ralph Anderson, Winter wheat seedings are almost finished. Some early-planted fields had poor stands due to dry weather and were replanted but moisture during the last two weeks has put the fields in good shape.

Corn and some millet are being cut for ensilage but millet is dry and not as good as in some years. Bean harvest is getting underway. Beans look good but yields are expected to be only about average or a little better due to heat. The hot weather came at bean set time and the fields didn’t get as good a set as growers would have liked.

Wheat harvest was about average due partly to the hail storms that cut large strips in both counties. As yet no signs of mosaic disease have been found. The disease usually appears in volunteer wheat after a hail storm. There was a lot of crown and root rot.

About Our Cover

The season of Fall is here and it brings one of the busiest months of the year. Few markets are as almost full as the fall market. The harvest is in full swing and the market is crowded, full of produce.

Crop plans are back to a lag, but over, we won’t be starting it. Some of them may not recover.

In spite of the bad early beginning it developed into a good growing season and the county is going into the fall and winter months in good condition.

By TIN

Three inches of rain from Sept. 3 to 7 gave Dawes County its best start in many years. Winter wheat was planted and 40 per cent of the crop is planted.

Rains in sound condition and the harvest is coming in good and plenty. The crop is materialized.

Goshen

Goshen County, Jerry Morel: Farmers have made a good start in cutting corn for ensilage and it appears to be a real good crop.

Bean harvest is underway but was held up by rains which came right after some of the cutting. However combining has now begun. Beans, potatoes etc. have mold caused some problems but yields are expected to be pretty good in spite of them.

Winter wheat planting has been completed and much of the crop is up and looking good. The third cutting of alfalfa is almost finished and many individuals reported that they had some of their best alfalfa crops this year.

Rain was a boon to the ranchers who are moving feeder steers, 2-year-olds and some feeder steers. In addition to keeping dust down as cattle are moved, it cut the fire danger which was causing concern for many ranchers.

Heavy rains and flooding early in the summer gave Goshen County anything but a desirable start. However, the hot days and nights of August brought the crops out and matured them.
Sugar Beet Harvest To Start
Officially On October 4

DELTA — The sugar beet harvest in Colorado West is scheduled to begin on a controlled basis Oct. 4, with an average crop anticipated.

And, if the first day’s diggings produce a sufficient volume of beets, Holly Sugar Corp.’s plant here will start its campaign the following day, according to Bob Williamson, agricultural manager.

Date for the commencement of the beet harvest was set at a session of the board of directors of the Western Colorado Beet Growers Assn. and Williamson Monday night.

Until mid-October, Williamson said, receiving stations will be open only for eight hours a day or less, closing down when rail cars are filled. And, in the beginning, only half of the stations will be open at one time.

Williamson expects that after Oct. 13, cooler weather will permit stockpiling on the ground without concern for spoilage. Growers then will be able to dig beets as rapidly as possible.

Sugar content at present is slightly over 12 per cent — about the same as last year and the year before. Hopefully, the sugar yield will improve as cool temperatures slow leaf growth and the root begins to store sugar.

Beets will be harvested from about 9,300 acres in Delta, Mesa, Montrose and Ouray Counties, with the yield averaging about 20 tons to the acre, to be on par with the 1970 crop.

“We’re expecting an average crop, or a little above,” Williamson said. Growers this year experienced a disease and insect-free year, except in isolated areas.

Recalling the storms that struck at harvest time last year and disrupted the campaign as growers got bogged down in fields, Williamson cautiously said “we hope the weatherman will give us a break this year.”

A schedule of which receiving stations will be in operation on which days at the outset of harvest will be prepared by Williamson in the next several days and will be distributed to growers.

The 1970 harvest started Oct. 6 and was concluded at Jan. 26, after stops and starts due to a shortage of beets marred the early season.

Toward the end, the plant also was contending with beets frozen by temperatures dropping 25 degrees below zero and lower. About 175,000 tons were processed.

Greeley GW plant may close

COLORADO CITY, Colo. (AP) —The Great Western Sugar Co. sugar factory in Greeley will be closed unless beet acreage in the area increases, the president of the sugar firm’s parent company said Thursday.

William M. White Jr. of Great Western United said the high cost of required equipment to meet environmental standards at the facility cannot be borne with current production.

Funds can only be made available for the pollution-control equipment if beet acreage in the Greeley area is increased, White said.

His comments came in a question-and-answer period during a shareholders meeting here.

White also said during the session that Great Western Foods Co., another Great Western United subsidiary, is for sale.

A sale consummation can be expected in the near future, he said.

During the session, White was re-elected president and chairman of the board of Great Western United over objections of a former Great Western executive.

Objecting to the elections was N.K. Mendelsohn, former president of Great Western Cities, a subsidiary of the parent firm. He called upon the 150 shareholders present to shuffle the management.

“There is a growing weakness in top management by one man,” Mendelsohn said. “White delegates on paper, but in truth, on a day to day handling of operations, he handed me a dish, but no fork, knife or spoon.”
A heavy, wet snow and rain falling later have placed Weld County crops on the doubtful list this week. A heavy snow fell Friday and caused considerable damage to plant life, as well as telephone and power lines in the area. More damage was done south of Eaton and Ault by the heavy snow. One power line worker said that the heaviest damage to their lines was in the Greeley area, with some outage in this area.

Farmers reported that their telephones were still out of order Tuesday and Wednesday morning, due to the heavy snow.

Much of the damage to lines was caused by falling tree limbs which still carried leaves and accumulated snow. Many trees will necessarily need to be trimmed since branches are broken or badly bent out of shape by the heavy moisture.

Driving in some areas was a hazard and numerous small accidents were caused by skidding on the wet snow. No fatal accidents were reported due to this storm.

Sun came out Saturday and Sunday, melting the snow rapidly which soaked the fields where corn, beans, potatoes, carrots and onions were ready to harvest.

Many of the beans had been winnowed ready to go through the thresher when the storm hit. Many farmers feel their beans are lost, and some say the potatoes are lost for certain. The corn, which was ready for the silos took a heavy freeze Friday night and farmers report this kills it for silage. Whether or not the ears may be salvaged as a grain crop remains to be seen.

To pile woes on the farmers’ shoulders was a rain moving into the area Monday night and continuing to fall all day Tuesday. The slow rainfall continued to soak crops in the fields and made the harvest seem even more impossible. As of Tuesday the fields were so wet that sugar beets could be pulled with two fingers.

The beet crop is still an asset since it is a late harvest crop and will not be affected by this storm. Harvest of the beets is set to get underway Oct. 4 in this area. Should the fields dry and heavy winter does not move in prior to the first of December, this will be the farmers’ best crop for 1971.

Sugar beets in this area appear to be in excellent condition and should produce a crop near the records.

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REGULATORS ON BEETS—

Chemicals to stop or slow down plant growth are being tested at the Scotts Bluff Station. Frank Anderson, agronomist at the Station, thinks they may have a place in sugarbeet production.

Eight different chemicals are being sprayed on sugarbeet foliage about Sept. 1. The theory is to retard new leaf development so that carbohydrates being produced by the existing leaves will go into root growth instead of being used to produce new leaf tissue. Hopefully, this will result in more tonnage of beets and no drop or an increase in sugar percentage will result.

Frank thinks his research so far has shown promise of increasing tonnages, but points out that none of the chemicals have been cleared for use by beet producers.

This practice would be of great value to sugarbeet producers. Fall rains and cool weather often reactivate beet leaf growth late in the season. This new growth utilizes stored carbohydrates and sugars in the roots and the end result is a lower sugar content at harvest.

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Sugar Beet Harvest To Start Sept. 27
In Northeast Area

FORT MORGAN, Colo. (UPI) — Great Western announced Friday sugar beet harvesting for northeastern Colorado would begin Sept. 27.

J. V. Üstermiller, assistant agriculture manager for Great Western in northeastern Colorado, said factory operations at Fort Morgan, Ovid and Sterling would begin as soon as an adequate supply of beets was available.

Slicing operations are currently slated to begin in Fort Morgan on Sept. 28 with such operations beginning on the last day of the month in Ovid and Sterling.
Great Western Names PR Man

DENVER — J. Michael Nolan of Denver has been named director of corporate communication for Great Western United Corp.

Nolan served on the staff of former Lt. Gov. Mark Hogan while Hogan was campaigning for governor in 1969 and 1970, and worked 10 years with United Press International, most of that time covering the Colorado Statehouse.

Prior to joining Great Western, he was director of communications for the Denver-based Rocky Mountain Center on the Environment.

Neil Peck, vice president of legal affairs and secretary of Great Western United, said, in making the announcement, that Nolan's responsibilities will include shareholder communications, public and media relations and preparation of the corporation's annual report.
Beet harvest begins

Sugar beets drop from a conveyor belt to a stockpile Friday at the Great Western Sugar Co. plant south of Billings. September starts the annual beet harvest. Workers Friday, however, were hindered by the still muddy, wet fields.

Holly Sugar Pollution Control Near

TORRINGTON, Wyo. (AP) — Holly Sugar Co. officials say they hope to have water pollution control equipment in operation at their plant here by the time it opens Oct. 1.

$250,000 Cost

The company was ordered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to clean up the processing water which is discharged into the North Platte River earlier this year. District Manager Bob Rich said the new equipment will cost nearly $250,000, about half the original estimated cost.

Rich said the pollution control equipment will involve the recycling of two-thirds of the water used with the remaining water impounded in a lagoon on company property. He said the equipment will remove solids and other wastes in the water which will be retained in the lagoon.

Cooling Tower Later

He said a cooling tower for warm condenser water is to be installed next year at the Torrington plant. The EPA has banned the discharge of any processing water into the North Platte but will allow Holly to discharge some condenser water this year because of the difficulty of obtaining the needed equipment.

The other Wyoming Holly plant, at Worland, is to begin processing Saturday. The beet harvest got under way Thursday. Rich said the Worland mill still is discharging water into the Big Horn River, but at a lesser volume than before.
Oil firms paid the bill

By CHARLIE FEMLING
Chief Staff Writer

Oil refineries in the Billings sponsored a bus tour Tuesday for the Montana Water Pollution Control Advisory Council. (They're also paying for the meals, but "Leave that out," said one council member during the cocktail hour which preceded Monday evening's dinner in the Northern Hotel.)

THE COUNCIL is holding a two-day session in Billings. It's the first since Water Pollution Control Act changes became effective July 1. The Council acts as a advisory group for the State Board of Health.

Tuesday the council toured Continental Oil Co., Humble Oil Co., the Billings sewage treatment plant, Farmers Union Central Exchange, and Peavey Feedmill.

At Monday's council election, Gene Schaal of Circle, manager of McCona Electric Co-op, who represents city government on the council, was elected to succeed John Hazen of Butte as chairman. Hazen represents industrial wastes.

George Lackman, Helena, state commissioner of agriculture, succeeds Frank Dunkle, Fish and Game commissioner, as vice chairman.

Both elections were by acclamation.

Art Whitney, Helena, with the Fish and Game Commission, stood in for Dunkle at Monday's meeting.

Under the revised rules, the governor appoints eight of the members for four-year terms. The four others in the 12-member council are statutory and come one each from the Water Resources Board, Fish and Game, commissioner of agriculture, and Department of Health.

Two members are yet to be appointed by the governor. They will represent fishing for sport and soil and water conservation districts.

CITY OF Billings proposals were first on the agenda Monday.

Vernon P. Troy, city utilities director, Jerry Underwood, city utilities engineer, and James Wright, with Black and Veatch, a consulting engineering firm, discussed directives of the State Health Department and methods the city intends to use to implement those pollution control directives.

Troy said the city's program is "somewhat in excess of their requirements."

A secondary sewage treatment plant, previously expected to cost about $7 million, was the major item.

Troy said the city Monday received a "demand" from the Army Corps of Engineers that the city submit an application for a permit to dump pollutants into the river.

If it doesn't get that permit, Troy says, the city could possibly be sued.

So the city will apply, Troy says, and it must have the first stage of its secondary sewage treatment plant under construction by March.

Clair H. Iverson, chief engineer of Great Western Sugar Co., told of G.W.'s proposals to fight water pollution.

THE COMPANY has 17 sugar firms (only one in Montana), plus other operations, Iverson says, and they do produce wastes, with the most serious being stream pollution.

Beets are wasted of solids with settled water from a settling basin and organic material treated, he says.

Some biological cleaning systems could work, he says, but the seasonal operation, mostly in the winter months, plus the costs involved, would make that plan unlikely, he says.

So, Iverson says, recycling of all water except the cooling water should be accomplished by summer of 1972.

G.W. has closed "flume water systems" in nine of its plants now and will have in four more, including in Billings, next year, he says.

The only water "polluting" then will be thermal (heating), he says.

Solid wastes are handled by a private contractor, Iverson says, and by this time next year there'll be a 91 percent reduction of effluent to the river, he says.

Iverson read a lengthy statement, including his firm's history of reducing pollution. (Three G.W. plants have totally enclosed water systems.)

And recently, he says, most capital has been for environmental expenditures, meaning investments are bringing in less than they could.

Since the secretary of agriculture controls sugar prices, Iverson says, increased production costs are not being passed on to sugar consumers.

Some sugar plants have closed since too much was required to install anti-pollution equipment, he says.

Don G. Willems, with the State Department of Health, told of Anaconda Co. proposals.

SOMETIMES "red water" reaches streams, he says, though normally operations come "fairly close" to meeting standards.

He told of the "ponding system" problem in the "very high wind area," and of solids building up in some ponds, making them less effective.

Anaconda Co. has "one of the most complex waste problems in the United States," he says.

And Hazen reminds Anaconda also means, "an awful big part of the economy of this state..."

Cattle feedlots were discussed, with Edgar Keil of Conrad, who represents livestock feeders on the council, saying that the image is produced by only a few "bad ones" and pondering if the wastes from the streets of Billings aren't more than those from "a few cows."

Storm sewer water is not treated, though it contains bugs and other debris, others said.

As for attitudes toward regulations, "Any rancher doesn't like to be told anything," Keil says. And they don't care to be asking for permits.
**GW Sets New Price for Pulp**

New crop prices effective Monday, October 4, 1971, for pelleted beet pulp in The Great Western Sugar Company’s Nebraska District have been announced by Leonard Henderson, District Agricultural Manager. The price at the Scottsbluff, Gering, Bayard and Mitchell factories is $35.00 per ton, a reduction of $13.75 per ton from the most recently-quoted price.

“This is the opening price and is subject to change according to market conditions,” Henderson said. “As in the past, sugarbeet growers have first call for the product, but we estimate the supply to be sufficient for most area needs.”

Henderson also pointed out that the large storage capacity for pellets at the factories will make supplies available on a year-around basis for area customers.

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**Beet Harvest Pace Picks Up; Early Reports Are Skimpy**

Both Bayard and Mitchell districts in the Great Western territory reported 700 truckloads of beets delivered the opening day of harvest. Considering that both districts lost railroad services this year, the pace for the first day was much better than expected.

At Bayard, Manager Johnson credited producers delivering to the factory station, to DeGraw, to Bridgeport and to Ginn with a fast start. Tonnage the first day exceeded that of a year ago.

The delivery pace picked up Thursday. Johnson said the tare houses at Bayard started working samples Wednesday a.m. In his contact with growers, he found satisfaction with the beets being dug.

At Mitchell, the factory started slicing operations Thursday morning. Manager Rudolph had no basis for a report on sugar content. Next week, he suggested, some indication of the sugar content trend should be available.

Holly’s Torrington ag manager, Al Edwards, rated early harvest deliveries about normal. Harvesting in his district started last week, moving into high gear this week. Things, Edwards figured, “look good” with prospects for a normal sugar content. Sugar tests found in early harvesting samplings varied so much Edwards was reluctant to pinpoint the matter pending more conclusive evidence.
Years Pass Like Winks in Time, John & Molly Starck Abide

Just married.
Seventy years ago.
That was a sign on the back of their mule drawn coach, and it said it all.

John Starck, 89, and his bride Molly, 86, of Berthoud, had just celebrated 70 years of marriage. Some 262 kibes and grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren were on hand Sunday at Immanuel Lutheran Church in Loveland to note the occasion.

The elderly couple drew up to the church in the same type of transportation that was popular when John Starck helped to found Immanuel Lutheran Church more than 50 years ago.

A beef farmer most of his professional life John and wife Molly emigrated from Russia to this country in 1910 of German stock. They arrived in Colorado about 1920, where they raised a family of 15 children.

Thirteen of those children, all that were still living, were present last Sunday.
So were about 66 grandchildren, some 50 great-grandchildren and 8 great-great-grandchildren.

During the ceremonies, the Starcks were presented with a plaque from the Immanuel Lutheran congregation for their many years of service to the church. It was the high point in the celebration of a wedding anniversary that is so rare no one seems to remember what it's called.
ATTENTION
Sugar Beet Growers

All sugar beet growers are being requested to go to their factory and watch their own tare being run. Should there be any questions, the following people who are checking tare can be contacted at their homes in the evenings.

Contact the following for tare check or beet analysis — Along with tare check this year, you can have sugar content checked.

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Larry Kamerzell ................................. Ph. 247-2004 ........ Morrill
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Bill Gabel ........................................ Ph. 632-4696 ........ Scottsbluff
Charlie Reisig ................................... Ph. 635-1182 ........ Scottsbluff
Emanuel Webber ................................. Ph. 783-1343 ........ Minatare
Louis Adams (CHEMIST) ...................... Ph. 984-1974 ........ Lyman

Great Western Sugar appoints vice president

Great Western Sugar Co. of Denver has announced the appointment of Murray R. Petersen as executive vice president of Great Western Foods in Knoxville, Tenn.

Petersen has been vice president of the sugar company and head of its special products division in Denver since 1968.

Petersen will be succeeded as head of the special products division by E. M. Strauss, who has also been named a vice president of the firm. Strauss has been on special assignment to the senior vice president for finance for the past two years.

Petersen formerly was vice president and manager of operations for Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. and moved to the firm's Denver office in 1963 after serving in executive positions with the firm in Omaha and St. Louis. He came to Great Western Sugar in 1967.

Strauss joined Great Western Sugar as manager of supply and distribution in 1969. He was formerly affiliated with Samsonite Corp. for 14 years and rose to the position of vice president for manufacturing in the firm's luggage division.

Strauss is a native of Cleveland and holds business administration degrees from the University of Michigan.
Business and financial news

GWU directors vote end to common stock dividend

By MORTON L. MARGOLIN
Rocky Mountain News Business Editor

Directors of Great Western United Corp. Monday voted to eliminate the 90-cents-a-share annual cash dividend on the common stock, effective immediately.

The next quarterly dividend on the common stock would have been payable Jan. 2, 1972.

The announcement, following the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, was accompanied by a statement from William M. White, chairman and president of the Denver-based conglomerate, who said:

"The character of the corporation has changed from a cash generator to a cash user.

‘Cash conservation’

"Conservation of cash, in part through elimination of the common stock cash dividend, will further enable us to manage our growth business."

Based on the number of shares outstanding, the elimination of the 90-cent-a-share cash dividend should conserve $1,681,505 next year.

Standard & Poor's stock market records indicate the firm, and its predecessors, have paid some cash dividend every year since 1933.

Prior to the formation of Great Western United, Great Western Sugar Co. and Colorado Milling and Elevator—the two firms merged to form the conglomerate—paid substantial dividends. In the year ended Feb. 28, 1966, the sugar company paid a $2 a share dividend. In the prior year, Colorado Milling paid $1.65 a share dividend on the common stock.

‘Depend on income’

However, Great Western United is not the same company it was at the time of the merger. The sugar company is still an integral part, but Colorado Milling and Elevator was sold off, and Great Western Cities and Shakey's Pizza were added as wholly owned subsidiaries.

At the recent annual meeting of stockholders in Colorado City, a stockholder questioned whether the company could maintain its dividend.

At the time, White answered that there was every intention to keep up the dividend payments "since so many of our stockholders depend on it for income."

Monday, however, a spokesman for the company said the directors' action followed a new financial review, and added, "Situations change."

Holly Sugar, Great Western's biggest competitor in the sugar business, dropped its cash dividend in the third quarter last year.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED BY GWS

Murray R. Petersen, left, vice president and head of the Special Products Division at Great Western Sugar Co. since 1968, has been named executive vice president of Great Western Foods at Knoxville, Tenn. Replacing him at GWS is E. M. (Ted) Strauss, right, who joined the company in February 1969. Petersen, who came to GWS in 1967, is a graduate of Dana College at Blair, Neb. Strauss has degrees from the University of Michigan.
4-H Sugar Beet Projects Give Experience; Profit

The cooperative aspects of producing sugar beet projects in 4-H and in cooperation with the Great Western Sugar Co. is one of the highlighted projects each year. The extension agent and sugar company fieldmen coordinate activities of sugar beet production and recognition for outstanding projects throughout each production season.

Just before National 4-H Week, sugar company fieldmen and the extension agent visited all of the 4-H members' projects, record books and harvest plans. 4-H club boys carrying sugar beet projects are learning valuable experiences in this phase of our county's agriculture and will learn many things that will assist them in their future farming programs. These projects are not only most educational but many times profitable and with the experiences accumulative in their long range 4-H project program. It is great to have the support of this great industry in behalf of the 4-H club program of sugar beet production and marketing.

35 Youngsters Participate In Crop Growing

Many 4-H boys and girls are interested in field and vegetable crop production and if field conditions are not available, they can participate in vegetable crops in their back yards both in the country and in the communities.

4-H'ers in 1971 were involved in a variety of agronomic projects including corn, sugar beets, field beans, garden projects and small grains.

Children participating in corn projects have come up with some very outstanding fields of corn and excellent corn exhibits.

Some 35 children in 1971 were involved in gardening projects producing a wide variety of vegetable crops. The largest gardening exhibit was displayed at the junior fair last summer. Interest was high in this project classification.

There are tremendous opportunities for children to participate in field crops and gardening projects to contribute to their educational experiences, crops for sale and for home use, and who find these crops of tremendous interest as they grow and produce to meet their needs.
Dividend Omitted
By Great Western

By JACK PHINNEY
Denver Post Business Writer

Great Western United Corp. said late Monday it is eliminating its dividend on common stock.

The dividend has been at the annual rate of 90 cents per share. The next quarterly payment would have been on Jan. 2, 1972.

Trading in GWU common was delayed on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday morning by an overload of sell orders. The stock closed Monday at 23 1/4, having ranged from 21 1/4 to 34 1/2 this year. It reached a high of 79 early in 1969.

William M. White, chairman and president, explained the dividend cutoff this way:

"The character of the corporation has changed from a cash generator to a cash user," he said. "Conservation of cash, in part through elimination of the common stock cash dividend, will further enable us to manage our growth business."

Agreement Cited

The dividend announcement was made at the end of a daylong meeting of the board of directors at the company's Denver headquarters.

A 1967 loan agreement between Great Western United and Prudential Insurance Co. prohibits GWU from paying dividends if earnings can't cover the payments. The agreement—under which GWU borrowed $40 million—also specifies that the Denver company's working capital must not fall below $35 million.

GWU's working capital for the year ended May 31, 1970, was reported at $34.3 million, down from $37.5 million the previous year and a high of $65 million in 1967.

Working capital declined further in fiscal 1971. It was reported at $23.5 million last May 31.

Great Western United and its predecessor firms have paid dividends annually since 1933. The company, however, is moving more and more into the field of land and community development, in which there's a considerable time lag between capital outlays and income.
Proportionate Shares of Sugarbeets Not Slated For '72, USDA Says

Proportionate shares (farm acreage allotments) will not be established for the 1972 crop of sugarbeets, it was announced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture today.

About 1,399,000 acres of sugarbeets were planted in 1971. At average yields per acre, sugar production will be about 3,200,000 tons, raw value — a quantity over 200,000 tons less than this year's current marketing quota for the beet area. The effective inventory on January 1, 1972 (sugar on hand plus 1971-crop beet sugar produced after that date) will likely be about 2,364,000 tons — a quantity considerably below the desirable level.

The 1967 through 1969 crops were unrestricted. Proportionate shares were established for the 1970 crop, but the restrictions were later rescinded. The 1971 crop was also unrestricted.

At a public hearing held in San Francisco, Calif. on August 10, 1971, representatives of growers and of beet sugar processors recommended that acreage allotments not be established for 1972 crop sugarbeets.

The Secretary of Agriculture is required by the Sugar Act to establish proportionate shares in each domestic sugar producing area if he determines that, in the absence of such shares, the production of sugar from a crop would be greater than the quantity needed to enable the area to meet its quota and provide a normal carryover inventory of sugar for the calendar year during which the larger part of the sugar from such crop normally would be marketed. Most of the 1972 crop sugar will be marketed in 1973.

Good Weather, Good Beets Brightens '71 Crop Outlook

Cautious optimism seems to best describe the prospects for the 1971 sugar beet crop. Farmers who are not known to over-estimate a crop, are admitting they expect a yield "around 20 tons" and Great Western officials, when pressed, will speculate they might have to revise their pre-season 17-ton estimate.

Ideal weather conditions have brought rapid delivery as the harvest begins its second week. L. L. "Red" Johnson, agriculture administrator at the Bayard factory, said the deliveries really began to highball Saturday, with 2,500 loads delivered that day, 3,200 on Monday and 3,500 on Tuesday; figuring 64-7 tons average per load. Ground conditions are good for harvest, although some fields, especially in the Alliance area, are a trifle damp because of late irrigation. Some farmers feel that the ground may get dry in the next week or so, but none seem inclined to exchange the risk of bad weather for moisture.

Johnson said sugar content is averaging around 16%, which is considered high for the start of harvest. His comment on tonnage was that it looked "Very good, but we're not into it far enough for statistics to mean much." He estimated that the factory, which cranked up at 11:30 Thursday morning, would run until about the middle of January "based on the pre-season estimate and varying according to the amount our estimate was off".
Beet harvest progressing rapidly, 21% out

Don Redman, head agriculturist at the Eaton factory said in reply to the questions "how's the beet harvest"—"It's coming along in excellent shape now.

He reports that about 5% of the crop is rolling to the various dumps each day with about 21% piled by Tuesday morning of this week.

Redman reported that the facility is going at full capacity with 2,250 tons put through Monday of this week. That total is about nearly 110 tons above the average of a day's work for factory operators. He reports that factory workmen are doing an excellent job under the direction of Mr. Moore.

Concerning the crop, Redman said the condition is good, beets are large in size and tonnage is high. Sugar content at this time is down about 15%. Improvement in the sugar content would make the harvest tops for the area.

The September 18 freeze is the main factor on sugar content of the beet, but hopes are an increase may be forthcoming with present weather conditions. Redman concluded, "It may be a good harvest after all is said and done."

About two more weeks of good weather, as being experienced now should make it possible to harvest the largest share of the crop. An estimate would be 95% as conditions are now.

GW will be covering piles at three places. In the Eaton area they will use straw and at Pierce plastic will be used. Chemists believe it worthwhile to cover the piles. They feel it keeps out much of the freeze, protects the beet from the sun and stops shrinking and saves enough sugar to make the extra work advisable.

Other Crops

Some beans remain in the field yet this week. Farmers are letting their beets go and attempting to harvest the balance of that crop. A shortage of pinto beans has made the price good, which was $3.00 Tuesday.

Onions are pretty well finished up now, with sacks setting in the field, to allow the onions to season. Harvest was good for this crop following the September freeze.

Most corn for silage has been cut, with a few fields still standing. This will be used for grain. Extreme dry stalks following the freeze required farmers to water ensilage pits after placing the dry, chopped corn in the slos.

Women Work

Housewives, including those in town as well as those on the farm are working along with the farmers to get the crops in. Women are doing a great deal of the driving to haul crops to market.

Households are empty for the most part as women do their seasonal job to aid the local economy. Other help, reportedly, is not available to farmers of this community.
ACTIVITY ABOUND at the Great Western Sugar Company's Kemp Factory during the fall harvest. Approximately 46,000 acres of sugar beets are being harvested in the Kemp factory district in Kansas and Colorado. Additional beet dumps and personnel have been pressed into service for faster unloading. If favorable weather continues, the 1971 harvest will be about completed by the end of October. (Staff Photo).

GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY
RESEARCH LIBRARY

Sugar beet harvest in the Sterling, Iliff and Padrone area is moving at a record-setting pace, according to Les Garner, Agriculture administrator of the Great Western Sugar Factory in Sterling.

In a single day this week, Garner said, the Sterling factory accepted 487 truck load of beets.

With an assist from the weather, officials expect the harvest to be tapering off within the next two weeks.

Jake Mack is back at the Neiler dump this year as operator. Here he dumps a load of beets.
ATTENTION
Sugar Beet Growers

All sugar beet growers are being requested to go to their factory and watch their own tare being run. Should there be any questions, the following people who are checking tare can be contacted at their homes in the evenings.

Contact the following for tare check or beet analysis — Along with tare check this year, you can have sugar content checked.

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Emanual Webber ................ Ph. 783-1343 ................ Minatare
Louis Adams (CHEMIST) .... Ph. 984-1974 ................ Lyman

GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY
RESEARCH LIBRARY

The Hysham beet dump broke down Tuesday and so the trucks began to pile up at Nelert. This was early in the afternoon and by mid-afternoon they were back to the scale house.

WAITING...
Corn Harvest Will Have to Wait, Beets First In Line

The corn harvest will have to wait. This is the attitude of most farmers who have sugar beets to harvest.

And, it's just as well. Corn was too wet (as of the first of the week) for harvest. Most of the samples tested have run in the 25 to high 30s. Corn will dry upward of half a point daily.

Part of the crop will be harvested as high-moisture corn. The bulk of the crop which was not cut for silage will be harvested when the moisture gets into the low 20s, below 25 to be safe for cribbing.

The Bayard district of the Great Western Sugar Company reported 700 truckloads of beets delivered opening day of the harvest. At Bayard, Manager "Red" Johnson credited producers delivering to the factory station, to DeGraw, to Bridgeport and to Ginn with a fast start. Tonnage the first day exceeded that of a year ago.

The Bayard factory took houses started working samples a week ago Wednesday.

FAMILY FARMING is an actuality when harvest rolls around. This was the case on the Lester Klein farm north of Scottsbluff. Klein, operating the topping unit, was happy about his beet crop which was running in the 18-20-ton range. A year ago, weather took an excessive toll of the crop on this farm. Klein and his crew have a total of 80 acres of beets to harvest. The work crew on this farm included Klein, his wife; Mrs. Ed Kling and Allan Döberg (pulver operator) and Larry Hoff, all of Scottsbluff. Döberg took a vacation from his city job to help with Klein's harvest.

New Executive Veep For Great Western

Murray R. Petersen, vice president and head of the Special Products Division at the Great Western Sugar Company since 1968, has been named to the post of executive vice president of Great Western Foods at Knoxville, Tenn. Petersen's acceptance was announced today by George E. Wilber, Jr., president of Great Western Sugar.

Petersen will be replaced as head of the Special Products Division by E. M. (Ted) Strauss, who has been on special assignment to the senior vice president - finance for the past two months. Strauss has been named a vice president of the sugar company.
EARLY WAITING LINE — Trucks loaded with sugar beets line up early every morning waiting to dump the beets into the conveyor. At the Eaton sugar beet factory there are three conveyors working. It takes only a few minutes to dump a load of beets making the piles increase rapidly. Reports show that sugar beet harvest is ahead of last year, although the sugar content is down somewhat from a year ago. (Tribune photo by Jeanne Moody)
A GOOD PAIR might be the tag attached to Sam Schaneman and Eugene Becker who farm in the Midway receiving station area. Tuesday, the men were getting out beets on the Schaneman farm where the tonnage was running; so Schaneman thought, around 30 to the acreage although his father, Henry, Jr., was hopeful they would do better than that. Since the new receiving station had been operating just 3 days, no tar or sugar tests had been received by the producers. Picture (from left) were Sam Schaneman, Eugene Becker, and Schaneman's father, Henry, Jr. Sam operated the topping unit, Becker the puller.

Sugar Is Rising

Beet Crop Measures Up

Farmers with sugar beets to harvest have moved their equipment into high gear and the crop is rolling to receiving stations in short order.

Red Johnson, GW agricultural manager at Bayard, was enthusiastic this week about the pace set by producers in his district. Receipts, once harvest moved into normal pace, totaled 3,500 to 3,700 loads a day. About 21% of the Bayard crop was out of the ground Thursday. Johnson hoped the average tonnage in his district would exceed the pre-harvest estimate.

Mitchell officials had a similar report. Manager Gordon Rudolph said that from 3,000 to 3,300 trucks were delivering beets daily. Just to indicate the speed of harvest, Rudolph noted that all facilities in the Mitchell district were in full operation and capacity of these were being taxed every day.

Ground conditions for harvest have been good. South of Mitchell in the Lyman, Joyce and Stogall areas, wet soils were drying out well improving conditions here. North of the river, beets have been quite clean. Dry, dusty conditions at receiving stations have been common, a situation impossible to improve pending rainfall.

How are the beets in this area yielding? Information at this point is sketchy. Harry Weber, Nebraska Beet Growers Association president, told The Business Farmer this week that quite a few producers have reported yields in the 18-20-ton class. In the Mitchell district, talk among producers suggest that better fields range in the 18 to 24-ton class.

Weber went on to say that the sugar content will be up from last year. What happens to the sugar content will be keyed to harvest weather. The first day of harvest in 1 district brought reports of 15.2% sugar. By Oct. 13, the sugar was up to 16.4%.

Ag manager Gordon Hobert at Scottsbluff indicated that soil conditions in the Scottsbluff and Gering districts generally have been "pretty good." Here and there, he said, dry spots have been found but few clods have hindered harvest crews.

Nebraska's district ag manager, Leonard Henderson at Scottsbluff, said that growers seemed "quite pleased" with their crops. Favorable weather, he added, can bring further improvement in the sugar content of the crop.

Tonnage-wise, he figured, the Nebraska crop may be a "little above normal." Sugar content, tests showed, may be a "little better than in the last couple of years."

WOMEN AT WORK: Housework on the farm these days takes second place to harvest activities. Among the many farm wives who become truck drivers through the beet harvest is Mrs. Eugene Becker delivering beets to the newly established Midway station for Great Western Sugar. These beets were coming from the Sam Schaneman farm northwest of the station.
Winds Dry Corn

Growers Gear Up, Fear Wind May Flatten Crop

Winds and relatively warm temperatures this week were instrumental in corn moisture dropping rather rapidly. Although one elevator manager said that most of his samples were in the 30% range, others pinpointed the moisture tests mostly in the 25 to 27% bracket with a sample of 2 down to 18, 1 at 17.

A week ago, when The Business Farmer checked plans of producers, there was evidence that few intended to jump into harvest of corn. Attention was focused on sugar beet deliveries.

While this may be the program of most beet producers, corn was moving from farm to elevators this week. More farmers will be in corn fields next week. Behind this apparent shift may be winds which kicked up to 25 miles an hour through mid-week. Winds have dried the corn, in instances flattening outer edges of a few fields.

"They'll know ..." This was the comment of a seedsmen who figures there was more corn rootworm in his area than in past years. He was of the opinion that winds to this point have done little damage. Continued winds, he added, may break stalks. In any case, anyone who has had severe corn rootworm this season will know how bad it has been if fields are flattened.

There was some indication, too, this week that farmers may be strong holders of their corn crops. Elevators with dryers have not had enough corn delivered to encourage operators to fire up units, but drying may be underway next week since a source said he had 8,000 bushels due to be processed.

Normally, a contact pointed out, an estimated 10% of the local corn goes into silage, another 12% is harvested as ear corn, the rest as shelled corn. This year's harvest undoubtedly may follow this pattern.

GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY

Keene Valley Sun

Harvest Notes
10-21-71

Sugar beet harvesting in the Valley was about 75 per cent complete as of Wednesday noon, figured Al Auger, agriculturalist for Great Western Sugar Company.

Auger said that the harvest would be about 90 per cent complete by the weekend.

SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION UP

Production of the 1971 sugar beet crop is estimated at 2,415,000 tons, up 69,000 tons from last month's estimate. The forecasted production is 1 percent above the 1970 crop but 25 percent below 1969. Average yield at 17.5 tons per acre is up 1.1 tons from a year ago. Condition of the sugar beet crop was near excellent throughout September. The snow and cool temperature near mid-month hastened maturity of the crop and no severe damage occurred. Harvest was underway on a limited acreage by Oct. 1.

The loader at the Neiler beet dump adds to the pile of sugar beets being hauled in by the farmers.

On their way to the dump. Maybe this truck had trouble and didn't make it under its own power...but nevertheless the beets are on the way. The hauler is Alex Wetsch.
White outlines key areas of corporation control

By ROBERT A. BURNS
Rocky Mountain News Writer

The key elements in effective management control of today's mammoth multicorporations are informed decision makers at the top who understand the whole system and personnel at all levels "with a unity of purpose."

That appraisal was voiced Friday by William M. White, chairman of the board and president of Denver-based Great Western United Corp., during a luncheon address to the Colorado Society of Certified Public Accountants at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

White, the youthful chief executive of a multicorporation with three major operating subsidiaries, spoke to more than 300 CPA society members and guests on "Problems of Control in Growing Corporations."

"I'd like to debunk my unfavorite myth that large, diverse corporations can be managed a la the Harvard Business School method, by anybody who can walk in and sit on top of a large system and control it," White said.

"The only way a large system can be managed is if the man or men at the top understand not only 'systems' but that particular system."

"Of the large multicorporations, there are very few that can really work in this country, and if they do work, the men who run them have grown up through the ranks over a period of years," he said.

As an example of the need for corporate executives to understand all aspects of their business, White pointed to the land development industry in which his company operates through its Great Western Cities subsidiary.

The land development business, he said, has been "buffeted by many changes in the past two years" and has been caught in a "pinwheels attack" by changing land use regulations, consumer pressures and environmental considerations.

White noted that the state of California recently required Boise Cascade Corp., which entered the land development field about the same time as Great Western United acquired its community development unit, to create a trust fund from the proceeds of $30 million to $40 million in sales as a hedge against consumer complaints about land parcelling.

The president of Boise Cascade, White said, "had no way to know about the land sales practices."

"But in the case of Great Western Cities," he added, "the company's chairman and chief executive has been personally and directly involved in sales activities of its California City development."

"And I'm happy to say we've reached a series of accommodations with the state of California on all outstanding issues," he said. "Great Western Cities will continue to experience reduced profits for awhile, but we've avoided Boise Cascade's experience."

Another "absolute requisite" for sound corporate control, White said, is company personnel "with commitment and understanding" of management aims, and he again used his own firm as an illustration.

"When Great Western Sugar Co. became part of Great Western United, I said to its management it might be nice if we had a financial vice president, but they had no idea what a financial vice president would do."

White said the sugar firm was oriented to production only and was "functional vertically," but its personnel lacked an appreciation of control, planning, finance tradeoffs and the like.

He said "lots of management changes" have been made, at the sugar firm, adding that "in order to have control, managers at the top must have guys in the field they can talk to throughout the system."

On the topic of financial planning, White said the introduction of modern management methods into old line companies with traditional orientations "can create some interesting kinds of havoc."

"The introduction of a new discipline based on control of planning and predicting becomes very disruptive in some companies," he said.

"The process of planning and control begins with the building of a (personnel) infrastructure" which ultimately leads to management strategy based on the balancing of financial and other goals, he added.

White declared that recent management changes at Great Western United had resulted in some public puzzlement, but that these changes were part of the completion by the firm of its infrastructure building.

"We at Great Western United haven't paid much attention to outside reaction," he said, "and that the public may have been 'future shocked a bit.'"

"What we're doing now is what we couldn't do before because we've only recently generated the necessary talent base," White said.
Rainfall Slows Beet Harvest

With 53 per cent of the sugar beet crop out of the ground in the Fort Morgan district, part of the harvest was temporarily halted today because of rain which fell Sunday.

The fields were dry and the moisture might not hurt in some places though the scattered rains will slow the harvest somewhat, Norm Davis, agricultural administrator at Fort Morgan, said this morning.

The beets have been coming out of the ground beautifully. Davis said, “It’s the finest harvest we’ve seen in a long time.” The last two years it has been tough to get the beets out but this has been a real good one, he said.

The tonnage is good and the sugar is satisfactory, Davis said, “This year’s crop is a good one.”

The beet acreage is down considerably with growers to harvest 27,600 acres of beets. Last year’s acreage was 30,000 and in 1969, the year of the disastrous snow, 42,000 acres were planted.

Brush received the brunt of the Sunday rain in the county with 1.35 inches recorded. Fort Morgan reported .31, Goodrich .04, Gary .24, Wiggins .02, Hillrose .12.

Two stations in Yuma County reported over one inch of moisture. Yuma had 1.10 and Wray, where damage was extensive from a tornado Sunday night, received 1.60 inches.

Generally, the sugar beet yield throughout the state is expected to be about the same as last year’s. Commissioner of Agriculture Clinton E. Jeffers said.

He estimated the crop’s value at about $36 million. Jeffers said the condition of the crop is excellent and no severe damage was suffered in the September snowstorm.

Jeffers estimated the crop at 2.4 million tons, slightly smaller than 1970, Jeffers said, but yields averaged about 1.1 tons an acre over last year.

Sugar Beet Yield Unchanged

DENVER (AP) — Colorado’s sugar beet yield is expected to be about the same as last year’s, Commissioner of Agriculture Clinton E. Jeffers said today.

He estimated the crop’s value at about $36 million. Jeffers said the condition of the crop is excellent and no severe damage was suffered in the September snowstorm.

The sugar beet harvest already is underway, he said since maturity of the crop was hastened by the snow last month.

He estimated it at 2.4 million tons.

Acreage was slightly smaller than 1970, Jeffers said, but yields averaged about 1.1 tons an acre over last year.

The state’s corn crop suffered damage in the snow storm a month ago but still will show 37.6 million bushels, the commissioner said an increase of 18 per cent over a year ago. The increase is being changed, he added, through larger acreage since the average yield is estimated at about 90 bushels an acre compared with 96 a year ago.

Jeffers said a killing frost Sept. 3 halted development of fall potatoes production in the San Luis Valley and he estimated it at 7,015,000 hundred weight, down 30 per cent from last year.

The commissioner said quality is good although the size of potatoes is smaller than usual.

He reported that late summer potatoes nearly all are harvested. The late summer potatoes show an increase of 4 per cent to 3,308,000 hundred weight.

An apple crop of 68 million pounds, 8 percent higher than last year is expected.

Colorado’s pinto bean crop suffered in the September snow storm and is 5 per cent below a year ago at 1,997,000 hundred weight, Jeffers said. He estimated the crop at 870 pounds an acre compared with 930 pounds a year ago.

Sugar Employes Walk Out Mon. 10-19-71

ROCKY FORD, Colo. (AP) — Nearly 500 employees of American Crystal Sugar Co.’s processing plant here were off their jobs Monday as a strike by members of the American Federation of Grain Millers struck the firm in the west and Midwest.

Paul Erramouche, vice president of finance here, said some workers here agreed to return long enough to help with the shutdown.

Among other American Crystal plants struck are Drayton, N.D.; Mason City, Iowa; and East Grand Forks, Morehead, and Chaska, Minn.
Do you have a nematode problem?

Fall fumigation will help you increase sugar beet tonnage

TWO GROWER Service Centers established in 1969 at Platteville, North of Denver, and Scottsbluff, Neb., by the Great Western Sugar Company have contributed largely to significant tonnage per acre increases in sugar beets and expanded total acreage by promoting fall fumigation as a part of the service offered to growers by the centers.

Proper fumigation of soil for nematode control has increased yields an average of 7 tons per acre and in some cases as much as 11 tons, according to Dr. C. F. Da- van, GW vice-president and north-central Colorado district general manager.

"Growers can realize a net profit of about $64 per acre by fumigation at current prices despite the $44 per-acre cost," he says. "With beets expected to bring $16 a ton, a grower can make $108 from fu-migation, leaving him a $64 per-acre profit."

"The emphasis on fall fumiga-tion is aimed at increased acreage and we estimate that some 30,000 acres out of 55,000 acres of beets in the north-central Colorado five-factory area alone should be fumi-gated." Fumigation Has Side Benefits

Carl Luft, manager of the Platteville center, says it is established that growing beets with the best farming practices—proper fer-tilization, seedbed preparation, weed control, precision planting and harvesting equipment—would be unprofitable without fumigation in the presence of a known nematode problem.

Fumigation is costly but has proven to be profitable in sugar-beet production, according to Luft. However, cost reductions have been noted when assessing carryover and side benefits in other crops following in rotation. Potato yields, for example, have shown increases when planted in rotation following beets, Luft points out. Further, beet yields are increased following fumigation of potatoes for verticillium wilt. In this sense, there is a marked re-duction in the cost of the initial fumigation.

Also, there have been cases where beets following fumigated potatoes did not require fumigation to produce a profitable crop. Some growers are restricted on beet acreage because of strict rotation, but with fumigation will be able to get more land into profitable beet production.

Farm Management Service

The company is putting other ideas to work to increase total beet acreage. Among them are sound farm management, a more business-like campaign for growers and better business relations between farmers and bankers.

GW agriculturists in the future may be able to give more complete farm management advice, not only for beets but for other crops as well. The company is now looking at the possibility of growing beets year after year on the same ground, or on a 2-year rotation instead of the normal 4-year rotation plan.

The GW service centers were designed and set up, according to Luft, to provide chemical and machinery service to small farmers who are over-capitalized on equipment and under normal in manpower. They were planned to provide top quality equipment, new techniques, research and the use of proven chemicals in the control of insects, diseases and weeds.

Application Is Developed

One of the initial problems encountered at the service centers was the control of nematodes by fumigation. In this area GW worked out a variety of techniques to meet the broad spectrum of conditions, including differing soil types and size of individual operations.

Before 1969 a broadcast fumigation rig with shanks was the only means of getting the fumigant into the ground. Since then a gravity-flow, plow-sole kit and an in-the-row bed fumigation rig have been developed.

The kit can be attached to any equipment with tillage capacity and be made suitable for fumigation. The kit will fit on a cultivator bar, sub-soiler, plow or bedder. Much of this equipment is farmer-owned and not used to capacity.

This is an equipment innovation program because the kit can be used on a rear-mount tool bar for fumigant injection over a wide variety of methods and soil types.

In addition to increased tonnage of beets per acre, both service centers have expanded the total acreage devoted to beets in their areas. At Platteville, the availability of the center's services was responsible for an area increase of 900 acres of beets in 1970 and more than 1,600 extra acres of beets were planted in 1971 due to the grower service and available equipment.

Similar progress has been made through the Scottsbluff center. The total acreage of beets in that area was increased by 300 acres in 1970 and by 1,300 acres in 1971.

One of the new methods of controlling nematodes is in-the-row fumigation followed by bed shaper for sealing.

Colorado Rancher & Farmer
Good Samaritan Neighbors
10-14-71

Harvest Beets Saturday

Saturday morning, approximately 40 neighbors, bringing in three top savers, five lifters, 16 trucks and enough food for 100 people, pulled into the 40 acres of sugar beets that were planted by Jake Fenning last spring. By nightfall only about four acres of the field remained to be harvested and these were cleaned up on Sunday.

Mr. Fenning died suddenly last July 1.

Dinner for the workers was prepared and served by the women at the District 73 schoolhouse.

Shown in the above picture (not necessarily in order) are some of the workers and cooks. They include: Mae Doane, Stanley Doane, John Andreas, Ken Corell, Steve Goss, Victor Goss, Brian Andreas, Jim Goss, Leo Hoehn, George Parks, Harold Hubbard, Bessie Hubbard, Ozzie Kisler, Reuben Krantz, Clyde Hubbard, Shirley Bauer, Fred Bangert, Jr., Harvey and Alice Reichert, Mike Bauer, Bill Stuart, Bob Feil, Marybelle Beck, Mary Stuart, Marge Andreas, Jureen (Fenning) Mulford, Kathy Fenning, Joan Goss, Verna Corell, Betty Goss, Lydia Bangert. (Not pictured): Gary Krantz, Clara Muhr, Harvey Lapp, Sam Gonzales, Clarence Beck, Terry Muhr and Mark Corell.

The dump crew manning the Perrin dump was Cliff Robertson, Randy Muhr, Jack Griffith, Jim Griffiths, Betty Green. Gasoline for the project was furnished by Bowden Service.

Lots of beets, lots of friends ... part of the group that helped harvest the Fenning beets Saturday

Torrington plant begins to process '71 sugar beet crop

TORRINGTON (AP) — The Holly Sugar Co. plant here began processing the 1971 Wyoming sugar beet crop Friday, and company officials said all new water pollution control equipment ordered to be installed is in operation.

The pollution equipment, costing about $350,000, was ordered installed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to stop discharges of bacteria-laden water into the North Platte River.

Holly officials say about two-thirds of the water used by the plant will be recycled with the new equipment.

Beets processed Friday were shipped from the Riverton area, but plant officials said beets from the Torrington area also are being accepted.
Two 'bug hounds' meet on common grounds

Dr. Mok Yun, entomologist at Great Western Agricultural Research Association admires part of Randy Elliott's insect collection. Randy points proudly to the Chinese praying mantis which he raised from egg casse.

Randy's world has expanded. He owns a collection of over 500 specimens, 100 of which he placed on exhibition.

Dr. Yun highly praised the young man's collection, noting that it was an excellent collection for a boy of this age and almost perfect in the manner in which it was exhibited. The pins that are run through the insects for exhibit must be very carefully placed explained Dr. Yun, and the points at which they are drawn through vary from insect to insect.

Although Randy did not bring his entire collection to Great Western, he did have with him one of his favorite specimens, a Chinese praying mantis, ordered from California, and raised from egg case in his backyard, until it was epilated "flourishing" in his mother's rose bed. Randy then brought it inside for it to reach its full development. The whole process, said Randy, took approximately three months.

The young entomologist modestly explained that although most of the collection was gathered through his own ingenuity, he does have many friends and relatives in Colorado and other states who have become "bug detectives" to help him further enlarge his already fine collection.

Four Fort Collins—met on very common ground, at the instigation of Dr. Ed Sullivan, a herbicide specialist in the company's research division.

Sullivan, knowing of Randy's keen interest in entomology through a close family friendship with the Ellwotts, saw the wisdom of bringing his colleague, Dr. Yun, and Randy together.

Dr. Yun, who holds a Ph.D. in entomology from Michigan State University, and Randy, a bug buff since he was 5, who can now claim championships at the county, state, and national levels, openly expressed a common admiration for each other's accomplishments.

Randy, collecting purple ribbons at both the Larimer County Fair and the State Fair in Pueblo, topped these honors by achieving national fame in 4-H competition after filling out a set of detailed papers about his insect collection.

Randy, a 7th grader who attends Leeber Junior High in Fort Collins, has been active in 4-H entomology programs since he was 9.

The bright 12-year-old explained that even though he had been interested in insects for years, he didn't know the meaning of the word entomology until a 4-H leader let him further into the world of insects by giving him a number of books, which he eagerly explored.

A county 4-H leader, who knew quite a bit about entomology, told Randy, aided him further in his study of the bug kingdom.

Randy's first memory of interest in insects came, when at five, he watched with avid fascination the fluttering of butterflies in an open field. But now
HARVEST OVER 45 PERCENT. Sugar beet harvest continues in full swing in Logan county. Equipment in this field just east of Pantell School along Sidney Ave. helped bring the harvest in this county to 65 percent completion. In Great Western's factory district in Phillips county and western Nebraska the harvest is only approaching 40 percent. Heavy rain as a result of weather conditions which launched the tornado in Wray cut down operations to the north around Holyoke. — Journal-Advocate Photo by Paul Sullivan.

No Beet Quotas Planned

Proportionate shares (farm acreage allotments) will not be established for the 1972 crop of sugarbeets, it was announced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture recently.

About 1,399,000 acres of sugarbeets were planted in 1971. At average yields per acre, sugar production will be about 3,200,000 tons, raw value—a quantity over 200,000 tons less than this year's current marketing quota for the beet area. The effective inventory on Jan. 1, 1972 (sugar on hand plus 1971-crop beet sugar produced after that date) will likely be about 2,364,000 tons—a quantity considerably below the desirable level.

The 1967 through 1969 crops were unrestricted. Proportionate shares were established for the 1970 crop, but the restrictions were later rescinded. The 1971 crop was also unrestricted.

At a public hearing held in San Francisco, Calif., on Aug. 10, 1971, representatives of growers and of beet sugar processors recommended that acreage allotments not be established for 1972-crop sugarbeets.

The Sec. of Agriculture is required by the Sugar Act to establish proportionate shares in each domestic sugar producing area if he determines that, in the absence of sugar shares, the production of sugar from a crop would be greater than the quantity needed to enable the area to meet its quota and provide a normal carryover inventory of sugar for the calendar year during which the larger part of the sugar from such crop normally would be marketed. Most of the 1972 crop sugar will be marketed in 1973.
THE SUGAR BEET HARVEST was in full swing earlier this week, as more than 149 truckloads rolled into the Berthoud Great Western Transfer Station in just one day. Average weight per load was 7 tons. Production of the 1971 beet crop is estimated at 2,415 million tons statewide, forecasted by the Colorado Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 1 percent above the 1970 harvest. Condition of the sugar beet crop was near excellent throughout September. The snow and cool temperature near mid-month hastened maturity of the crop and no sever damage occurred.

The Lincoln Star
Lincoln, Nebr.
D. (Circ. 26,720)

Beet Harvest Begins
Alliance, Neb. (D) — Four Great Western Sugar Co. beet dumps will open in Box Butte County at 8 a.m. Wednesday to mark the start of the county’s 1971 sugar beet harvest. The dumps are Alliance, Alliance West, Ginn and Nida. The county’s fifth dump, at Berea, will open Friday when piling of beets from the 10,000-acre harvest gets under way.

Charles R. "Bob" Haning has been appointed corporate controller of Great Western Sugar Co.
Fall Fumigation for Nematodes

Highly Effective And Economical

FIVE REASONS WHY...

1. Fumigation can be effectively applied in normal fall plowing conditions.
2. Normal fall plowing conditions provide better soil conditions and more optimum moisture conditions for effective fumigation.
3. Plow-down fumigation saves the cost of additional equipment investment or custom application costs.
4. Plow-down fumigation eliminates the need for immediate sealing of soil surface.
5. Fall plowing and fumigation permits earlier planting and reduces the hazards of a late, cold, wet spring as experienced in 1970.

FUMIGATION KITS AVAILABLE HERE COMPLETELY INSTALLED AND CALIBRATED TO YOUR PARTICULAR NEEDS.

For More Information Call...

GW GROWER SERVICE CENTER

1 MILE NORTH OF PLATTEVILLE — HIGHWAY 85
Phone 785-2954 or Mobile Unit 353-4081

Ray Martin, grower-contractor for GW Grower Service Center, shown with his rig for plow down application of fumigant.
Price Determination Made on Sugar Beets

The price floor for this year's crop of sugarbeets has been set at the 1971 producer contract level, says C. A. Watkins, Chairman of the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Committee.

This will require producer-processors to pay not less than the prices stated in their 1971-crop sugarbeet purchase contracts with producers.

The ASC Committee Chairman explained that since 1937, the law has required producers who process sugarbeets grown by others to pay prices determined by United States Department of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable as one of the conditions to be eligible to receive payments on their own production. In general, details of the determination are the same as for 1970, except that deductions from the settlement price for sugarbeets to compensate the processor for certain costs in connection with the storage of concentrated juice are permitted only if agreed upon. Limitations on the charge are in other respects unchanged.

For 1970-crop sugarbeets, processors are expected to pay producers around $14.96 per ton. In addition, producers receive Sugar Act payments of about $2.16 per ton of sugarbeets.

Payment are made to producers to augment their incomes, to help maintain domestic sugar production so that the United States will not have to be too dependent upon sugar imports, and to encourage growers to pay fair and reasonable wages to their workers and avoid the employment of child labor. Public hearings were held in six locations throughout the sugarbeet area during December 1970, at which time interested persons were given the opportunity to present testimony and make recommendations.
Weld County Harvest Hums

GREELEY, Colo. - Machines are humming in fields and moving along highways and workers are stepping faster at harvest nears an end in Weld County, Colorado's largest producing county of agricultural products.

About 55,000 acres of sugar beets are being harvested in this northern Colorado county. The beets will be made into sugar by Great Western Sugar Co.

Weld county fields produce 18 to 19 tons per acre, but some yield 35 tons per acre. For years, the county has ranked first in the nation in beet acreage and sugar production.

Other harvests are in potatoes, onions and corn. Farmers here harvest about 50 per cent of their corn for silage. The other half is for grain. Much of the corn and other feeds raised here are fed to cattle and sheep slaughtered at Montfort of Colorado, one of the nation's largest meat packers.

There are 404,000 acres of irrigated land in Weld County. Of the $244-million income in the county in 1967, agriculture accounted for $158.6 million. The county has approximately 3,750 farms.

Sugar Company

Battle Still Raging

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP) - Company and union representatives met Thurs. with federal mediators seeking a contract settlement in the strike against American Crystal Sugar Co.

Some 2,000 members of the American Federation of Grain Millers walked out Sunday in seven plants. They are located at Drayton, N.D.; Mason City, Iowa; Rocky Ford, Colo.; and four in Minnesota-Moorhead, Crookston, East Grand Forks and Chaska. The Chaska operations has only a warehouse, after the processing plant was closed there last March.

Roy O. Wellhorn, president of the union based at Minneapolis, said negotiations had begun June 4 on a new contract to replace one expiring Aug. 1. He said basic wage hikes and application of a proposed shift differential are among issues outstanding.
Coupie Hospitalized Wednesday... Bridgeport News-Blade

A Grant, Neb., couple was hospitalized in Bridgeport after an accident at 10:00 Wednesday morning of this week about three miles southeast of here on Highway 385.

According to State Trooper Bill Stairs of Bridgeport, a sugar beet truck driven by John L. Reuter, owned by John Faessler Jr. of the Bridgeport community, was westbound and attempting to turn south into the Bridgeport Beet Dump driveway when a westbound auto driven by Robert E. Reed of Grant was attempting to pass the truck at the same time and the two vehicles collided. Reed said he saw no turn signal from the driver.

Reed suffered a laceration to his thumb and his wife, Roxa, suffered contusions. Both were taken to the Bridgeport hospital by the local rescue unit.

Damage were estimated at $500 to the car and $200 to the truck.

—News-Blade Pix by Bill Lally

Beet Crop Measures Up; Winds Hurt Some Corn; Potato Crop is Good

Farmers with sugar beets to harvest have moved their equipment into high gear and the crop is rolling to receiving stations in short order. Farmers who are not known to over-estimate a crop, are admitting they may expect around 18 to 20 tons. Great Western Sugar Company officials, when pressed, will speculate they might have to revise their 17-ton estimate.

Ideal weather conditions have brought rapid delivery to the receiving stations as the harvest is well into its third week.

I. L. “Red” Johnson, agriculture manager at the Bayard factory of GW, reported the deliveries really began to highball last week, with loads from 3,500 to 3,700 figuring between 6½ and 7 tons average per load.

Ground conditions are good for harvest, although some fields, especially in the Alliance area, are a little damp because of late irrigation.

Johnson said the sugar content is averaging around 16 percent, which is considered high for the start of harvest.

The Bayard factory operation will run until about mid-January based on the pre-season estimate and varying according to the amount the estimate was off.

Many farmers are now in the corn fields, but the recent winds and relatively warm temperatures have been instrumental in corn moisture dropping rather rapidly. Winds have also dried the corn, in instances, flattening out edges of a few fields.

There have been, so a few of the area potato men report, very few poor potatoes this year. Quality of the potato harvest has pleased them.

Henry Huber, whose operation includes a sprinkler set-up in the Redington community, has been happy with production on his light ground.

Though his stand was less than exceptional, a circle-irrigated crop has been yielding around 700 bushels per acre.

Huber is of the new potato breed who has faced up to changing conditions in the industry. His crop this year has proven that the potato business may not be dead yet.

GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY RESEARCH LIBRARY
Storm Dumps Nearly 2 Inches of Moisture on Area, Halts Harvest

Heavy rains and a wet snow that dropped some two inches of moisture on the central Big Horn Basin last week end and early this week pose serious problems for farmers in the midst of harvesting sugar beets and winding up the bean harvest.

Operations came to a standstill as fields turned to mud that immobilized farm machinery and trucks.

Leo A. Smith of the Big Horn Co-Operative Marketing Association estimated Monday that from 10 to 15 per cent of the bean crop was still in the field when the soggy weather hit.

J. G. Frank of E. H. Walrath & Sons said only a very small per cent of the beans under contract to his firm had not been harvested.

Hardest hit are the sugar beet growers who on an average still have half their crop in the fields, according to an estimate by Great Western Field man Paul McMillan. In the Emblem area Monday only 30 to 35 per cent of the beets had been harvested.

"It's early enough," McMillan said, "that we will get them if the storm quits and the fields dry up."

Frost poses another threat but the temperature can drop 6 or 10 degrees below the freezing point before it begins to affect the beets.

The change in the weather has been particularly disappointing to growers because of the bumper crop of beets this year. Yields of 24 tons per acre have been reported as being common while higher yields are anticipated. Sugar content has been lower than normal but has been increasing as the season grows later. Some sugar samples show 16.5 to 17.5 per cent. One test Monday showed 18.7 per cent sugar.

The weather will make harvesting more expensive for growers.

Van Schaack Picks Kemp for New Job

Frank A. Kemp Jr. has been named to head a newly established farm, ranch and land division for Van Schaack & Co.

The announcement was made Wednesday by John Hasselblad, senior vice president and general sales manager for Van Schaack & Co.

He said Kemp, whose family has been identified with regional agricultural interests for three generations, will organize and manage a staff for the new division.

Hasselblad said the division has no connection with or ownership in the Van Schaack Land Co. headquartered in the Patterson Building, an independent firm headed by Paul Dawkins, its majority stockholder.

Kemp, of Denver, has been vice president of Wilhelm Feedlots Co., supervising cattle buying and custom cattle feeding at Fort Morgan and Rocky Ford since 1969.

From 1950 to 1953 he was a partner of Paul Etchepare, now president of Warren Livestock Co. of Cheyenne, Wyo.

Kemp operated his own livestock and ranch business until 1969.

Kemp, a former state legislator, is a graduate of Yale University.
Beet Harvest in Weld Over Half Completed

By LANCE RITCHLIN
Tribune Staff Writer

The sugar beet harvest is underway again after spotted
heavy rains hampered operations in some Weld County
areas for nearly three days. Bill Phillips, vice president in
charge of operations for the
Great Western Sugar Co., said
Tuesday that the harvest has
reached an average 55 per cent
completion in the north-central
region.

18 Tons Per Acre

Phillips pointed to a yield of
over 18 tons per acre as an
indication of favorable condi-
tions, and added that the
sugar content is good.

Other officials with Great
Western were reluctant to
comment on exact figures relat-
ing to sugar percentage and
tonnage per acre, citing instead
a Securities Exchange Com-
mission regulation which they
said prohibits the divulgence of
such information.

Larry McGhee, director of
public relations and agricultural
publications with Great Western
Sugar, explained the secrecy,
saying that the SEC regulation
prohibits disclosure of projec-
tions, estimates, and predic-
tions, not factual information.

This ruling, which is binding
for companies selling securities
registered with the SEC, is not
easily understood. GW officials
according to McGhee, have
probably preferred to withhold
information than to give out
information which might violate
the SEC code.

McGhee stated that
laboratory developed sugar
percentages to date are in the
neighborhood of 15 per cent, a
bit lower than last year.
However, emphasizing in-
consistencies in comparing
yields from different areas, he
pointed out that the 15 per cent
sugar figure may not be ac-
curate for the completed har-
vest.

One producer implied that the
use of Zwanpoly seed was dis-
couraged several years ago
because it failed to produce
yields with over 15 per cent
sugar. Asked if GW officials
withheld information to spare
the company embarrassment,
McGhee replied, "Such was not
our intent.*

The harvest in the Greeley
area is approximately 59 per
cent complete, which places
operations ahead of those at
this point of last year's har-
vest.

Completion of the harvest,
according to Phillips, is around
two weeks distant, providing
good weather prevails. Phillips
pointed out that little delay has
resulted from storms to date.

Eaton Slightly Behind

Eaton reports that the harvest
in that area is proceeding
slightly less rapidly than last
year. However, over half of the
beets in that area have been
harvested.

Brighton agricultural admin-
istrator, John Stewart, declined
comment on the beet harvest
in his vicinity.

Robert Sanbom, assistant
district agricultural manager
for Great Western, commented
on the favorable outlook of the
harvest in the Johnstown area.
"We're having an excellent
harvest," said Sanbom.

He added that operations at
Johnstown are nearly 65 per
cent complete, beets are clean
and tares are good. The harvest
has seen about a two per cent
per day handicap from the
storm last weekend, but an
18-ton per acre crop is still antici-
pated in the Johnstown
vicinity.

Early in the harvest, Com-
mismissioner of Agriculture Clinton
Jeffers estimated that Colora-
do's total sugar beet pro-
duction this year will reach the
$56 million mark. Jeffers also
upheld a prediction of the
Colorado Crop and Livestock
Reporting Service for a total
state yield of around 2.4 million
tons.

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GWS Pays
$7.1 Million
To Growers

Great Western Sugar (GWS)
Co. Monday mailed checks to-
taling $7.1 million to sugar beet
growers in five western states
in final payment for the 1970
crop.

George E. Wilber, Ltd. Zr., GMS
president, said the checks will
bring total returns for the 1970
beet crop to $81.8 million, sec-
ond only to the record $93
million paid for the 1968 crop.

The final payments bring the
average total payment to grow-
ers to $19.70 per ton for the 1970
crop, Wilber said.

The money received by grow-
ers includes Sugar Act pay-
ments financed through a tax
levied on the sugar industry,
and covers beets purchased by
GWS in Colorado, Kansas,
Nebraska, Wyoming and Mon-
tana.
Great Western Sugar Company
Research Library

Minneapolis, Minn. (AP) — More closed-door bargaining sessions were expected today in an effort to end the five-day strike by the American Federation of Grain Millers against the American Crystal Sugar Co.

There was no indication of any progress toward settlement Thursday as the talks with federal mediators continued into the night.

The strike Sunday by 2,000 union members idled American Crystal plants at Minneapolis, New York, Grand Forks, Crookston and Minot, Minn., and Drayton, N.D., Mason City, Iowa, and Rocky Ford, Colo.

The president of the Minneapolis-based union, Roy O. Wellborn, said the old contract ended Aug. 6. Outstanding issues still to be settled in the new pact, he said, are basic wage hikes and the application of a proposed shift differential.

Wellborn said the company has offered raises of $1.20 an hour over three years to full-time workers in the top classification. Pay now ranges from $3.10 to $3.90 an hour depending on classification, he said.

The union leader said seasonal workers, who may be on the job up to five months a year, have been offered increases of 64 cents over three years from their present base of $1.25.

Wellborn said a shift differential for night work was offered to full-time workers but not those who work it occasionally.

Sugar beet growers in the Fort Morgan District of the Great Western Sugar Co. will receive $716,000 as final payment on the 1970 crop, it was announced today.

Norman C. Davis, agricultural administrator, said this payment, along with the previous payments of $6,463,000 paid by the company, makes a total of $7,179,000. In addition, growers received $1,032,000 through Sugar Act payments.

These payments were made to approximately 600 growers and represent 30,000 acres of beets harvested, Davis said.

This year growers in the Fort Morgan District will harvest about 27,900 acres. Harvest at the present time is 70 percent completed.

Davis said soil conditions have been ideal for harvest in the entire district, and present indications are that yield per acre and sugar content are about average compared to past years.

Growers in the five western states will receive $7,100,000 in final payment for their 1970 crop.

George E. Wilber Jr., president of Great Western Sugar, said the checks to be mailed Monday will bring total returns for the crop to $81.8 million, second highest total in the history of the company. The record total of nearly $83 million was paid for the 1968 crop which had an extremely high sugar content, Wilber said.

Money received includes the Sugar Act payments and covers beets purchased by Great Western in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana.

"Of the $7.1 million figure, $2.8 million will go to growers in the Northeast Colorado-Kemp District," according to Jack Powell, district general manager. "It represents a final average payment of $1.44 per ton, and an overall average total payment to district growers of $1.69 per ton for their 1970 crop."
Lots of 20-ton Beets

Harvest Moves, Wind-up Due Shortly

Sugar beet harvest at all points in Nebraska at mid-week was well beyond the 60% completion mark. Mitchell showed the greatest harvest completion figure—68%.

Digging of beets in the Bayard area has been brisk in the valley portion of the district. However, the heavy rains Sunday in the Box Butte area slowed work there, in instances stopped it completely Monday. Work near Alliance Monday was at a standstill, about half pace Tuesday and picking up more steam Wednesday.

Though Great Western officials here are not in a position to pinpoint production figures because of a directive from the Denver office, association sources having access to these figures report sugar ranging this week in the 16.2-16.36% bracket. There is some indication, individuals whose officerships allow a look at actual production figures, that the crop may run in the 16.5% sugar range overall.

These same sources have a few figures dealing with production. At Mitchell, for example, a check by association officials showed that the first 600 acres completed averaged 20.4 tons per acre. Although these sources had not had time to pinpoint the same information at other districts, they did find that the first 20 contracts at Bayard were "better than average." There is every indication today that the Bayard average may be in the 17.5-ton area when the entire crop has been delivered.

On matters which GW spokesmen could discuss, Gordon Hobert at Scottsbluff and Gering said that harvest in these districts was about 60% completed at mid-week. Last week, the delivery pace was double than of the same week a year ago. Though the increase over a year ago this week was not this high, the deliveries were rolling in at a better clip than in 1970 with total harvest done as of Saturday estimated at 80 to 85%.

The Bayard district reports 60-62% completed. As noted earlier, rains slowed harvest in the "north country." Moisture totals at different points in Box Butte county ranged from .37 to more than an inch.

Mitchell's Sunday moisture ranged from .41 at Lyman to .25 at Mitchell. It was .29 at Wheatland. Manager Rudolph pointed out that the volume Monday was off only 2% and rapidly getting back to pre-rain pace Tuesday.

Rudolph summed up what farmers harvesting the crop could see on most farms: Deliveries confirm that this 1971 beet crop in Nebraska generally is an excellent one.

THE TWO SUGAR CONTENT SLIPS received by W. H. Douglass of Minatare averaged 16.3%. Tuesday, he was about half done with his 32 acres of beets. Having just moved into a new field, he had no idea as to what his tonnage here was running but a field just finished averaged 18 tons to the acre. At this point, a loose chain needed attention, so the situation was corrected in short order as Douglass took a final check of the machine before moving into the field.

HAVING GIVEN UP COUNTING the storms which moved across their farm land this year, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Satur were not surprised that their tonnage of sugar beets wasn't up to normal. Extreme wind and hail early in the season took a heavy toll of the stand. The couple this week was moving along on the 30 acres planted. Asked about tonnage, Satur smiled and said, 'I'll sell them to you on a 14-ton basis . . .'. This particular field was directly west of Lake Alice school.
Indians Attack Great Western Project

By Sherry Keene

Great Western Cities, a subsidiary of Great Western United, is being accused of threatening the continued existence of a New Mexico Indian pueblo and stealing its water by building a 50,000-resident planned community on pueblo lands near Albuquerque.

The development is being built on 7,500 acres of land leased from the Cochiti Pueblo near Cochiti Dam on the Rio Grande. The dam is now being built by the Army Corps of Engineers.

At least one Indian Rights group has threatened to sue to block the project, characterizing it as "a shady deal."

The group, the National Indian Youth Council, with headquarters in Albuquerque, also charges that the development, Cochiti Lake, "will destroy the Pueblo. They're just building the Cochitis' funeral pyre there."

The development has also been bitterly criticized by William Veeder, controversial Bureau of Indian Affairs attorney who has charged that theft of Indian water rights throughout the western United States amounts to genocide.

Great Western Cities and its Denver-based parent both deny any wrongdoing. But the big conglomerate is nevertheless caught in the middle of a legal and moral issue which has caught fire throughout the region. Besides a question of Indian sovereignty and control of its own lands, the questions of water rights and state-federal jurisdiction over non-Indian use of Indian lands is also involved.

Great Western actually inherited the present controversy when it acquired California Cities Development Co. in 1969.

GWU acquired in the deal a master lease and development plan for Cochiti Lake.

More on Page 3

Continued on next page
Indians Charge Great Western With Water Theft, Genocide

From Page 1

The lease was negotiated by the Indian Village, the Choctaw tribal council and the Department of the Interior.

The state is being challenged by the National Indian Youth Council on grounds that it was negotiated without their consent and that did not represent the wishes of the majority of the Pueblo.

The lease runs for 99 years and guarantees water rights to Guwu.

According to the NYC, a 1927 New Mexico law says the state may not be condemned for pooling of water resources in New Mexico, as it was used as a "threat" to get the Choctaw to sign the lease.

"They allocated water and they have only water whose water. It was all tied up in litigation," said a legal battle, said Palmer about impending water rights in New Mexico.

There are approximately 500 people in the Pueblo, Wilkerson says the city is going to develop the Pueblo and 21,000 years of history.

The NYC is considering a suit to stop the project, as a local public appeal asking people not to buy lots in the city.

In his letter, Wilkerson tells about the Pueblo Indians of the West are very small," said Wilkerson, "that they are embroiled about the water rights issue.

The principal worry of fighting the city is that large amounts of water is sold at a good price and the City needs water to survive.

The whole thing was done, the NYC claims, by a "small group of individuals" within the tribe and no one else was aware of it.

According to the NYC, the Choctaw are concerned that the Pueblo is being used as a "ploy." The NYC representatives say they have been offered to everything brought up by the National Indian Youth Council and by Wilkerson. They say Guwu, a Pueblo lawyer, asked for the contract and is now trying to bring it up.

"It is not the policy of this company to get itself involved with the internal matters of the Pueblo," says Wilkerson.

The Governor is elected every year, say Wilkerson, from two segments of the tribe, the Turquoise and the Pumpkinseed. The Economic Development Committee is representative of all interests.

Two of these groups, plus attorneys and the BIA, said the negotiations, Guwu officials said. In addition the Governor and the committee have denied not informing other members of the tribe on the lease.

On the origins of the project, Guwu says that after the flood was announced for the area, the Indians were faced with a water reserve adjacent to the Pueblo. They tried to determine, with the BIA, the best way to take advantage of this. Proposals were sent out, Guwu says, to various companies. Negotiations were finally started with Medcalf's.

Originally in the negotiations, Guwu officials said, Medcalf's wanted 10,000 acres and the Indians wanted to give 5,000. They compromised at 7,500.

To date, Guwu has taken 3,500 of the 7,500 acres that are on option.

The lease provides that the Indians will guarantee the lease all water necessary for domestic and non-irrigation purposes.

"We feel there is enough water," said the Guwu spokesmen, "the question is who owns the water that the Indians have rights to.

The water question is complicated. A U.S. Supreme Court decision called "Water's Doctrine" stated that the government must give to the Indians all the water they needed when it set up reservations.

The question now is whether the same applies to Pueblo. And it is this, the Guwu officials said it is now being tested in court.

The litigation will go on for the immutability of federal laws," said Guwu, "and this only applies to what is built by white men for whites.

The state has not yet taken action to affect the Pueblo further, said Watson, that they didn't necessarily have to take action.

On the western boundary of the project Guwu discovered that they were "check by check" with Indian sacred law, said Palmer.

"We examined that issue and we said 'we will not hold you to that part of the lease and never will use it.'

The lease is being rewritten, Watson said, and will provide a buffer zone around the sacred land. It seemed appropriate, from a policy point of view," Watson said, "to say this is yours.

The company has also made a number of changes in the project that will be more ecologically sound, Watson said, including having the homes blend into the landscape.

Gwu doesn't perceive a lot of opposition to their plans. Said Neil Peck, "I don't think there is opposition with a capital O. Some people are within and without.

More on Page 13
Continued

Cochita Pueblo Imperiled

From Page 3

the Pueblo are concerned. This is Bill Veeder’s mission in life and he’s done a hell of a job in representing his clients.”

GWU spokesmen believe that the whole issue is tied with a growing national concern about Indian rights and a vacuum in Indian policy. “There’s no consensus on what’s right and wrong on this,” Watson said.

Both the NYIC and Veeder have shot back at the GWU statements, principally those concerning water. GWU is saying they are not using Cochiti water.

NYIC says this cannot be true. “It has to be Indian water,” said Simon Ortez of NYIC, “there are a few ranches upstream but they would have to pipe the water and there are no pipelines. We know there are wells drilled there.”

GWU says there was only one well drilled at the beginning of the project.

“The water table levels of the other Pueblos are falling,” Ortez said, “they have to be using Indian water.”

Veeder reacted most strongly to the GWU statement concerning the stipulation that Indian water would not be used for five years.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, on Veeder’s recommendation, refused to approve that stipulation, he said. “I thought it was atrocious,” Veeder said. “I’m outraged that they’re using that document against the Pueblo.”

“They have to be using ground water coming out of the Rio Grande,” he said, “and you can’t separate what is Indian water and what belongs to others.”

Water tables are going down, he said. “You have to look at ground water like a bank account. Many people have rights, but Indians have prior rights. If you draw from the bank account even if it’s under someone else’s name it diminishes.”

“I want it very clear,” Veeder said, “my charge is that the federal government should never agree to the Cochiti Development or any other until we know what Indian rights are.”

The problem is obviously complex. Great Western feels they are bending over backwards to preserve the Cochiti Pueblo and make the city as much of a “model” as possible. And they have made a number of moves in that direction, especially given the context of their business concerns.

The Indian groups, on the other hand, are afraid that their culture—and rights—will be stepped on again as they have been so many times in the past. Their concern is justified and understandable.

And the real dilemma—that neither group really has dealt with—is that of the Cochiti themselves.

In a speech in May of this year the Cochiti Governor Sam Arquero spoke in Albuquerque and said of the GWU agreement “We had no choice.”

Cochiti youth had been leaving the Pueblo because there was no money and no jobs. Unemployment is over 18 per cent. The council met for six years to try and decide whether or not to undertake the project, he said.

Since signing with GWU, Arquero said, 11 families have come back the past year.

“I hope the council took the right direction,” Arquero said. “First consideration is the younger generation. That’s why we’re in this business today.”
Wirth Praises Leaders

By JACK PHINNEY

Great Western United (GWU) Corp. is a company familiar with "Future Shock," having experienced enough of it to "blow the fuse" of lesser firms, as a Denver audience was told Tuesday.

Timothy Wirth, vice president of Great Western Cities, a GWU subsidiary, said "Future Shock"—briefly defined as man's retreat from the barrage of changes in today's world—is part of the picture at Great Western United and that the book "Future Shock" has become a "bible" at the company.

Speaking at Metropolitan State College, Wirth said "what 'Future Shock' is all about has a lot to do with what Great Western United is all about."

William M. White, chairman and president, read the book when it first came out, Wirth said, and then sent copies to the company's directors to "bridge the gap" between them and the "very young management."

Noting that GWU is "probably the largest business in terms of sales in the Rocky Mountain area," Wirth said the company's shock waves go back to the mid-1960s when White "at the age of 25 or 26 began putting the monster together from New York."

The shock was felt both by Wall Street and the Denver business community, Wirth said. "This was a young man moving in on turf that was previously preserved for people a generation older." Besides that, he was "an incredibly articulate and attractive guy who wasn't concerned about the strict rules governing the lives of the older generation."

White first gained control of Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., which had $20 million to $30 million cash just sitting there," Wirth said. Then, using this cash, White acquired Great Western Sugar Co.

"It was a threat . . . . ."

When White, a Pueblo native, moved from New York to Denver two years ago, Wirth said, there was considerable apprehension in Denver's business community.

But the new men do know how to deal with the new problems confronting the sugar company, Wirth observed. These problems, labeled pollution and migrant labor, placed tremendous pressure on management and "blew the fuse boxes" of those running the company before, he said.
BEETS EVERYWHERE, AND THERE'S A LOT OF 'EM: The above

pile is at the Factory Station, with more piles around the area. This represents 95% of the 1971 sugar beet crop in the Eaton Factory District, according to Don Redman. Redman said the pile contains about 50,000 tons of beets. — Ed K. photo
GW Center here activity featured on TV, in magazine

GW Grower Center, north of Platteville, has been doing more than its little bit to put this area on the map.

Recently the Service Center practices on behalf of the small farmers, was featured on News Force One, Channel 9, Denver. The short news feature was introduced by Carl Akers and narrated by Sherman Hamilton with the voice of Carl Luft, GW Grower Center manager explaining the goals and purposes of the Center at Platteville. Film used to accompany the narration showed sugarbeets being harvested in the Herman Strauch field in Platteville.

In addition, the current issue of Colo. Rancher and Farmer contains a feature article about the GW Grower Center at Platteville that explains the steps being taken to control the nematode problem in this area.

Final 1970 beet payment being mailed

Sugarbeet growers in five western states will receive $7,100,000 in final payment for their 1970 crop from the Great Western Sugar Co. accord

Beet payment total second highest in company's history

Sugar beet growers in five western states will receive $7,100,000 in final payment for their 1970 crop from The Great Western Sugar Company, Denver-based subsidiary of the Great Western United Corporation.

George E. Wilber, Jr., president of Great Western Sugar, said the checks, mailed Monday, Oct. 25, will bring total returns for the 1970 beet crop to $81.8 million, second-highest total in the history of the company. The record total of nearly $83 million was paid for the 1968 crop, which had an extremely high sugar content.

The money received by growers includes Sugar Act payments financed through a tax levied on the sugar industry, and covers beets purchased by Great Western in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana.

"Of the $7.1 million figure, $1.4 million will go to growers in the North Central Colorado District," said Dr. Clarence F. Davan, Jr., district general manager. "It represents a final average payment of $1.51 per ton, and an overall average total payment to district growers of $17.42 per ton for their 1970 crop."

Last Payment On 1970 Crop;
End Of '71 Harvest Nearing

Over $605,000 was mailed Tuesday to Bayard Factory District sugar beet growers for the final payment on the 1970 crop, according to I. L. "Red" Johnson, agricultural administrator at the Bayard factory.

This payment makes a total of over $6,087,000 paid by the company to Bayard Growers, or an average of $15.43 per ton. In addition, another $2.20 per ton was paid by the local ASC offices from a federal tax imposed on refined sugar, bringing the grand total of about $17.63 per ton for the average 1970 crop, which yielded almost 17.2 tons per acre, with an average sugar content of over 19.50%.

According to Johnson, the 1971 harvest was about 80% completed as of Tuesday. The beautiful fall weather with minimum rainfall has made for a very rapid delivery of the crop. Based on the beets already delivered, it appears the 1971 crop will yield over 18 tons per acre, with an average sugar content of over 19.50%.

The Bayard factory, under the direction of V. F. Zimmerman, is making a good run and is expected to operate continuously until about the middle of January. First payment on the 1971 crop will be made late in November.
Beet Growers to Receive
$7,100,000 in Final Payment

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The money received by growers includes Sugar Act payments financed through a tax levied on the sugar industry, and covers beets purchased by Great Western in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana.

"Of the $7.1 million figure, $1.6 million will go to growers in the Nebraska District," said W. C. (Bill) McGuire, District General Manager. "It represents a final average payment of $1.56 per ton, and an overall average total payment to district growers of $17.20 per ton for their 1970 crop."

Eighty Percent Of Beet Harvest Now Completed

Eighty percent of the 1971 sugarbeet crop was harvested by October 24. Agricultural Administrator for the Mitchell Factory district, Gordon Rudolph, reported this progress was a record for sugarbeet growers. In 1970, sixty-two percent of the crop had been harvested and delivered. Progress on the same date in 1969 was 28 percent. Previous record was the 1967 crop when 74 percent of the total tonnage harvested had been delivered by October 24.

Excellent weather, increased capacity, a supreme effort by receiving station crews and cooperation of all growers combined to establish the record. The Great Western Sugar Company wishes to thank each grower, truck driver and receiving station employee for their splendid cooperation and performance.
BEETS EVERYWHERE, AND THERE'S A LOT OF 'EM: The above

pile is at the Factory Station, with more piles around the area. This represents 95% of the 1971 sugar beet crop in the Eaton

Factory District, according to Don Redman. Redman said the

pile contains about 50,000 tons of beets. — Ed K. photo
GW Sugar sales rights to weighing system acquired

BY MORTON L. MARGOLIN
Rocky Mountain News Business Editor

Exclusive manufacturing and sales rights to a new type of bulk weighing system, developed by the engineering department of Great Western Sugar Co., has been acquired by the Construction Products Division of Gerald C. Bower Inc., Orange, Calif., conglomerate.

The California firm announced the acquisition. It said the unique feature of the continuous weighing system is its accuracy and flexibility, which will allow conversion of information obtained in the weighing process into statistical and accounting systems.

In the sand and gravel industry, for example, the usual practice is to load a truck, then drive it across a platform scale to determine the weight.

With the new system, developed by Great Western Sugar, electric load cells are used to sense the weight of material passing through a continuous flow system, like a loading conveyor belt.

A test by the National Bureau of Standards showed the new system is accurate to one-twentieth of 1 per cent.

In the old drive-it-on-the-scale system, weights were certified if accurate within one-half of 1 per cent.

In use, the new continuous flow scale weighs the material passing through it, using electrical impulses and electronic sensing systems which are then translated instantly into digital information which can be used by remote control adding machines, punched or magnetic tape machines, computer systems, or a combination of all of them.

Gerald C. Bower, company president, said this firm will manufacture continuous weighing machines with capacities up to 1,000 tons an hour.

Gerald C. Bower Inc. is a seven-year-old diversified firm producing and marketing accessories for asphalt paving machines, construction chemicals for the construction industry, and bacteria cultures for waste treatment.
Final sugar payment to be made

SUGAR BEET GROWERS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS AREA WILL SOON RECEIVE A FINAL PAYMENT OF ABOUT $2 MILLION FROM THE HOLLY SUGAR CORP. FOR LAST YEAR'S CROP.

October of the following year based on the final net selling price received by Holly for the sugar produced from these beets. Payment to growers from the 1970 crop is based on a sales period of from Oct. 1, 1970, through Sept. 30, 1971.

The average price received by the growers, including Sugar Act payment, was $16.89 per ton. The crop average for 1970 was 18 tons per acre.

Under Holly's contract terms, growers receive an initial payment in November of the harvest year based on the sugar content of their beets.

GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY
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CACI Picks Wherry For Service Award

Robert A. Wherry, Colorado state personnel director and former Great Western Sugar Co. executive, received the 1971 Public Service Award of the Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry Friday.

The award, given annually to an outstanding contributor to the quality of life and of business in Colorado, was presented to Wherry at the association's annual luncheon at the Brown Palace Hotel.

Previous recipients of the award have included Gov. John Love, State Treasurer Palmer Burch, the late Jesse Shwayder and John G. Gates, and former University of Denver Chancellor Chester Alter.

A citation by the association's chairman-elect, Thomas Pelican, senior vice president of Colorado Interstate Gas Co., said that "at local, state and national levels, Bob Wherry has established a well-deserved reputation as an authority in the fields of social security, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, public employee benefits programs and other aspects of the insurance field. His efforts on behalf of business have been asserted with diplomacy, fairness, firmness and dignity. He holds the respect of governmental and labor leaders as well as his business peers."

Wherry joined Great Western Sugar Co. in 1951 and was secretary and insurance manager when appointed to his present state post early this year by Governor Love. He holds a law degree from the University of Denver and was president of the Colorado Manufacturers Association and director of the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce prior to merger of the two groups.
Tonnage Is Good at Reicherts

The sugar beet tonnage is good at the Mervin Reichert farm, four miles north of Bridgeport, with the average running between 20 and 25 tons per acre. Shown (from left) are Amador Vergil, Duane Heimbouch and Mr. and Mrs. Reichert.

— News-Blade Pix by Bill Lally

Beet Harvest 80 Per Cent Done; Sugar Content Good

Sugar beet harvest at all points in the valley is well beyond the 80 per cent completion mark.

Digging of beets in the Bayard area has been brisk in the valley portion of the district. However, heavy rains last week in the Box Butte County area slowed work there.

According to I. L. "Red" Johnson, Great Western Sugar Company manager for the Bayard district, the 1971 crop will yield over 18 tons per acre (many farmers reporting between 20 and 25 tons per acre) with a sugar content of 16½ to 17 per cent.
Business, politics
mixed at annual
meeting of CACI

By ROBERT A. BURNS
Rocky Mountain News Writer

More than 200 corporation executives
and public officials from throughout
the state mixed business and politics Friday
at the sixth annual meeting of the Colorado
Association of Commerce and Industry
(CACI) at the Brown Palace
Hotel.

King D. Shwayder, president of Samsonite
Corp. of Denver, was re-elected chairman of
the business and industry organization and
Thomas L. Pelican, senior vice president of
Colorado Interstate
Corp. of Colorado
Springs, was re-elected
chairman-elect.

Highlighting the
half-day annual meet-
ing was the presenta-
tion of CACI’s 1971 pub-
lic service award to
Robert A. Wherry,
state personnel director
for Colorado, at a
luncheon session.

In addition to CACI
activities, members of
the Colorado Retail
Council, a major divi-
sion of CACI which
held its annual meeting
in conjunction with the
parent group, elected Ken Mausolf, president of
Mausolf Interiors of Englewood, as chairman of
the council’s board of governors.

Mausolf succeeds C. D. Bowling of Fort Col-
lines, who remains on the executive board as
past chairman.

Following the luncheon the CACI presented
its “Caucus Call ’72 program,” a panel session
in which the state’s legislative leaders were
questioned by reporters who regularly cover
Capitol Hill and state politics.

The legislators were Senate Majority Leader
William L. Armstrong, R-Arapahoe County;
Speaker of the House John Fuhr, R-Arapahoe
County; Senate Minority Leader Clarence A.
Decker, D-Denver, and House Minority Leader
Thomas T. Farley, D-Pueblo.

Asking questions about a range of issues
likely to be raised in the legislative session be-
ginning in January were Richard Tucker, Rocky
Mountain News political reporter; Charles
Roos, Denver Post political writer, and Ed
Ruetz of KOA radio and television.

The topics discussed by the panel included
 reapportionment of the state’s legislative and
congressional districts; the condition of the
state’s mental health program; alternate plans
for the creation of metropolitan area govern-
mental service districts; the scope of the Denver
Regional Transportation District; the work of
the State Land Use Commission; state aid to
education, and possible reform of auto insurance
laws to incorporate the no-fault insurance con-
cept.

(Continued on page 151)

Business and politics
mixed at CACI meeting

(Continued from page 157)

The majority and minority
leaders found themselves in
sharp disagreement on the is-
ues of mental health programs,
land use, state financial aid to
local school districts and possi-
ble changes in tax laws. They
were in general agreement or
looked to no position on other
questions.

In presenting the CACI’s pub-
lic service award to Wherry,
Thomas L. Pelican praised the
state official’s professional com-
petence and volunteer activities
on behalf of numerous commu-
nity organizations.

“At the local, state and na-
tional levels, Bob Wherry has
established a well-deserved rep-
utation as an authority in the
fields of social security, work-
men’s compensation, unemployment
compensation, public em-
ployee benefit programs and
other aspects of the insurance
field,” Pelican said.

“His efforts on behalf of busi-
ness have been asserted with di-
plomacy, fairness, firmness and
dignity. He holds the respect of
governmental and labor leaders
as well as his business peers,”
Wherry was appointed state
personnel director by Gov. Love
earlier this year. He formerly
was secretary and insurance
manager of Great Western Sug-
ar Co., which he joined in 1951.

An attorney, Wherry has
served as a director and presi-
dent of the Colorado Manufac-
turers Association and as a
director of the Colorado Cham-
berr of Commerce before the
merger of those two organiza-
tions to form the CACI.

Wherry has served as a direc-
tor and president of the Down-
town Denver Improvement As-
sociation, as a director of the
Denver Chamber of Commerce,
as vice president and a director
of the Colorado Highway Users
Conference, as a director and
treasurer of the Lower Down-
town Denver Improvement As-
sociation and as a director of
the Keep Colorado Beautiful
organization.

In his remarks to the CACI’s
annual meeting, Shwayder
said, “In looking forward to
1972, we can say ‘It’s clean-up
time’ at CACI.

“Our main work programs are
aimed at cleaning up the en-
vironment, cleaning up the pub-
lc school finance problem and
cleaning up the local-level sales
tax jungle.”

He said the organization will
launch a broad program of
services to our members and to
governmental agencies” in the
environmental field.
Crystal Profit Cut
Denver Post Nov. 8, 1971
by George Johnston

AMERICAN CRYSTAL SUGAR Co., Denver, reports reduced sales and earnings for the six months ended Sept. 30, first half of its fiscal year.

President C. W. Briggs attributed the reductions to a 19 per cent cut in volume of sugar sold because of lower production from last year's crop.

Net income was down to $1,049,000 or 81 cents a common share from $1,324,000 or 1.07 in the like period a year ago.

Net sales and other income were down to $33,011,000 from $61,000,000.

Briggs said also that profit margins were depressed, primarily because of continuing weak marketing conditions and high production cost of sugar sold.

Processing of the 1971 crop has begun at all locations and factory operations to date have been encouraging, Briggs said. Weather has been favorable and tonnage per acre in the Red River valley will surpass the previous record by over 10 per cent. Yields and quality seem to be average in other areas.

Briggs believes the company may be able to produce more sugar than last year and at a better cost figure.

GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY
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Rocky Mt. News 11-3-71
Holly Sugar Corp. tells consolidated net sales of $55 million

COLORADO SPRINGS - Holly Sugar Corp. reported consolidated net sales of $55,067,000 for the first six months of its fiscal year, compared with sales of $58,202,000 for the same period last year.

In an interim report to stockholders, John B. Bunker, president, said that although sugar prices have improved this year, Holly elected to market less sugar in the first six months of this fiscal year than during the same period last year.

Because sugar beet processing is materially affected by seasonal and climatic conditions and because Holly uses the last-in, first-out method of valuing sugar inventories, the corporation doesn't report earnings on an interim basis until the end of its third quarter (Dec. 31). By that time the major cost factors are more determinable and permit an unqualified report of the nine months' earnings.

Bunker also reported rain, snow and cold weather have made harvesting of the fall sugar beet crop exceedingly difficult and slow in the Rocky Mountain and Texas areas.

"The crop harvested to date has good yield in tons per acre and is of average sugar content. However, weather conditions through completion of the harvest will determine the ultimate quality and quantity of raw material to be processed at the Rocky Mountain and Texas factories," Bunker said.

He said the California fall harvest is proceeding on schedule and that next year's new crop in California's Imperial Valley has been planted and is making normal progress.

Rocky Mt. News 11-4-71
Antitrust suit against Shakey's is dismissed

Shakey's Inc., Denver-based pizza parlor franchising subsidiary of Great Western United Corp., said late Wednesday it had been informed a $3.4 million antitrust lawsuit brought against it in Cleveland federal court had been dismissed with prejudice.

Instigator of the suit was franchise dealer Richard Speer, who had elected to stay out of an out-of-court settlement which ended similar action by other dealers in Arizona, Wisconsin and Missouri.

The Cleveland suit, which was dismissed, was the last pending action in the antitrust series filed against Shakey's by its franchise holders.

In the out-of-court settlement, Shakey's Inc. agreed to consult with the Franchise holders' organization on policy; to drop sale of supplies to the franchisees, and set the parent company fee at $3 per cent of sales.
Fiscal reporting change proposed

Special to the Rocky Mountain News

NEW YORK — The partners of Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, Wednesday proposed a sweeping revision of the procedure through which “generally accepted accounting principles” were formulated and offered to contribute $1 million over the next five years to get the project under way.

Speaking before a study group on the establishment of accounting principles of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Thomas B. Hogan, a partner at Haskins and Sells, called for the creation of two separate groups to formulate the standards used in the preparation of financial statements and the disclosures contained therein.

“Our proposal is intended to make the task of developing standards for financial reporting more efficient and to alleviate some of the difficulties under which the present accounting principles board operates,” Hogan said.

Separate functions

“In our view, the development of these standards falls into two separate functions — The development of broad general principles, and the application of those principles to particular circumstances.”

The first group would be a wholly independent, full-time, high-level board of commissioners who had served all professional and business connections and who would be compensated at rates comparable to those they would earn elsewhere.

The second group, which will interpret and apply the broad accounting principles as set forth by the commissioners to specific applications, would be comprised of part-time non-paid volunteers who would be appointed by the American Institute of CPAs in the same way that members of the current accounting principles board are now selected.

Appoint members

In addition, a foundation would be created governed by trustees “drawn from all segments of the business community having an interest in financial statements, including practicing accountants, preparers of financial statements, users of those statements and representatives of the academic world,” Hogan said.

These non-salaried trustees would appoint the members of the accounting principles commission.

Appeals for revision or reinterpretation of pronouncements dealing with either the broad principles of accounting or its specific application to certain circumstances would be made through the commission.

Haskins and Sells estimated the cost of operating the foundation would range from $2 million to $3 million a year, with the cost to be borne by members of the accounting profession backed by the AICPA.

First five years

“The partners of Haskins & Sells would commit themselves to contribute $1 million during the first five years of the foundation’s existence,” Hogan pledged.

In addition to the work of the accounting principles commission, the revised alignment of responsibilities would be backed by extensive research directed toward the development of “fundamentals to fulfill the objectives of financial statements as well as the analysis of problems including extensive testing of proposed principles and applications.”

The research would be carried out under the supervision of a fulltime director who would report to the accounting principles commission.

GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY
RESEARCH LIBRARY

Schwayder Heads CACI

King D. Schwayder, president of Samsonite Corp., was re-elected Chairman of the Board of the Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry last week at sessions of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the statewide business and industry organization.

Thomas L. Pelican, senior vice president, Colorado Interstate Corp., was re-elected Chairman-elect. The meetings were held at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver.

Elected unanimously with Schwayder were eight new directors representing the Denver Metro, South Platte Valley and at-large districts of CACI.

New Denver district directors include Donald E. Jansen, general manager of Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s Denver group, William C. Kunzman, general manager of Kuner-Empson; Lloyd L. Leger, vice president and general manager of Mountain Bell (and currently chairman of CACI's newest council, the Construction Users Round Table); Rollin D. Barnard, president and director of Midland Federal Savings and Loan Association and new chairman of the recently created Colorado Council on Economic Education; and Lloyd T. Jensen, senior vice president and general manager of Great Western Sugar Co.

Elected to represent the South Platte Valley district was Howard E. Smith, manager of the Kodak Colorado Division.
'72 Sugar Need
Put at 11.2
Million Tons

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States will need a sugar supply in 1972 of 11.2 million tons, the same as this year, the Agriculture Department announced Friday.

The final determination for next year is the same as a quota proposed on Oct. 19. The initial determination made a year ago for 1971 was 10.9 million tons.

But the 1971 sugar quota subsequently was increased to the 11.2 million tons currently in effect. That level will be continued next year, according to Friday's announcement.

Officials said the final determination differs in only one respect from the Oct. 19 proposal. That is an increase of 50,000 tons which can be imported during the first quarter of next year.

The increase was granted the department said, because refiners are expected to have larger delivery requirements during the last quarter of this year and less 1971 imported stocks available going into 1972.

Under the quota plan, the U.S. domestic beet sugar area will provide 3,406,000 tons; the mainland cane area of Florida and Louisiana 1,329,000; Hawaii 1,180,000; and Puerto Rico 305,000.

That makes a total of 6,410,000 tons to be supplied next year from U.S. area.

A total of 4,790,000 tons will be provided by foreign countries. Those 1972 quotas, by country, includes 544,331 tons for Mexico.

Numerous Beet Contracts Average
22.5, 23.38 Tons
Nov. 13, 1971

The sugar beet processing campaign, Great Western agricultural managers reported Thursday, has been moving along in great shape. Gordon Hobert, Scottsbluff-Gering manager, called the 1971 harvest "remarkable" saying that it was "virtually completed."

In the rush of harvest, managers have not had much time to check production figures, just now being compiled by accounting personnel. However, Hobert did have a few statistics to indicate the kind of harvest growers have had.

With 60% of the harvest finals involved, 31 contracts in the Gering district involving 835 acres ran over 21 tons or more to the acre. These averaged 22.5 tons to the acre.

In the Scottsbluff district with 60% of the contracts figured, 36 with 880 acres averaged 23.38 tons to the acre. Conditions today indicate that growers can elevate their sights since modern production methods have pushed average yields progressively higher, Hobert said.

At Bayard, Ag'Manager Johnson reported only 3,000 tons of sugar beets in his district remained in the ground as of Thursday. He had 2 growers in the valley with beets unharvested, about 6 in his "northern country."

Processing has been moving quite well. In visiting about conditions in the industry, Johnson mentioned difficulties of Wyoming growers in harvesting the last of their crops. Frozen beets, some still in the ground, have been a factor of real concern in these beet producing territories.

As of Friday morning, only 400 tons of sugar beets in the Nebraska district served by Mitchell remain unharvested, 600 tons at Wheatland. Top tonnage reported in unofficial tabulations in the Mitchell area hit 27.5 an acre.

Manager Rudolph said that there are a "goodly number" in the 20 to 25 tonnage bracket and the district average (Nebraska's Mitchell area) is shaping up around 20.6 tons to the acre with 16.4 sugar.

Beet Harvest Nears Completion

According to Agriculturist Jerome Pytte the sugar beet harvest in this district is approximately 70% completed. The farmers started in the fields again this week after another siege of near zero weather.

The frozen beets, which can not be placed in the regular pile, are being loaded into railroad cars and shipped direct to the factories. Mr. Pytte said the reloading of the frozen beets was going as fast as they come in, so not much piling is necessary. This is fortunate for the farmers, as frozen beets in a pile tend to spoil quickly.

The yields are high. Reports are coming in of average yields of 24 ton per acre with reports of 28-30 ton per acre crops.
15 Growers Sue Great Western Co.

JULESBURG, Colo. — A lawsuit was filed against Great Western Sugar Co. Friday by 15 Sedgwick County sugar beet growers and land owners.

The growers seek damages of $24,000 from Great Western, alleging underpayment for beets delivered to the firm between Nov. 5 and Nov. 15, 1969. Great Western declared that beets delivered thereafter that winter in the Julesburg area would be considered frozen and therefore of less value.

Smith said the beets actually were not frozen and that the growers sold them for the lower price under protest.

On Nov. 15, Smith said, a hard freeze hit the area and growers then acknowledged that the beets were frozen. The $24,000, he said, represents what the growers feel is owed them for beets delivered between Nov. 5 and Nov. 15.

Sugar Act Checks Due for Mailing

The Scotts Bluff county ASCS this week was processing federal payments for beet producers. Checks should be received by growers within a short time.

The federal beet payment under the Sugar Act is based on 80c for every 100 pounds of removable sugar. The ASC payment ranges from $2.15 to $2.20 a ton, varying with the sugar content.

The application rate for dry bean loans is equal to the pace set in 1970. At this point, 100 Scotts Bluff county farmers have applied for support under the government program.

Greeted Trifonow

"We received about 750,000 tons of beets this harvest," said Henry. "This is an average of 17.3 tons of beets per acre. The sugar content of all beets purchased is 16 per cent."

"We planned to close all of our receiving stations on Saturday night," he noted.

"At the Kemp Factory we plan to slice 400,000 tons plus. The excess beets are being shipped to factories at Longmont and Loveland, Colo. Our slice will keep the factory here in operation until mid-February," he said.

APPOINTED BY GWS

Dr. Kenneth P. Dubrovin has been appointed director of the Agricultural Research Center operated in Longmont, Colo., by Great Western Sugar Co. Dubrovin, who has degrees from the University of Missouri, the University of Illinois and the University of Wisconsin, was supervisor of pesticide screening for Gulf Oil Corp. at its research center in Merriam, Kan.

NEW DIRECTOR

"It's just about over," commented Lamar Henry, Great Western Sugar Company agricultural manager, when asked about the status of the 1971 sugarbeet harvest.

"We received about 750,000 tons of beets," said Henry. "This is an average of 17.3 tons of beets per acre. The sugar content of all beets purchased is 16 per cent."

"We planned to close all of our receiving stations on Saturday night," he noted.

"At the Kemp Factory we plan to slice 400,000 tons plus. The excess beets are being shipped to factories at Longmont and Loveland, Colo. Our slice will keep the factory here in operation until mid-February," he said.
Actually, William M. White, chairman and president of Denver's Great Western United Corp., wasn't 25 but 28 when he created the company in 1968. At 25 he had been a vice president of Wall Street's swinging Allen & Co. He used that spot as a base to take over Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., and then, over the protests of the Denver Establishment, to merge it into Great Western Sugar Co., the nation's largest beet sugar producer. At the time White told his stockholders, with the cocksureness that so characterized him then, that his goal was "continuous earnings growth" and that Great Western will be "on the cutting edge of progress."

Look who got cut up. Since White took over, earnings have dropped steadily, from $5.98 a share in 1967 to a loss of $2.24 in fiscal 1971 (ended May 31). Sales are down from $261 million in 1967 to $241 million. Last month White cancelled cash dividends, which had been paid every year since 1933. Great Western's common, which was already down sharply from its high of 79 in 1969, fell still further to 17.

Meanwhile, Colorado Milling & Elevator, which White evidently viewed as merely a temporary corporate vehicle, is being sold. White now says he would sell even Great Western Sugar itself to a growers' cooperative if they'll pay book value. What would then be left is Great Western Cities, a promotional land development company, that White says he's trying to reform, and Shakey's, a string of franchised pizza parlors.

Yet this is the same company White said in 1968 was "big enough to do anything we want." Today White cringes at the reminder. "There's no doubt in my mind," he says, "that I put this company together too fast. The components came in before the management to run them."

White also blames his troubles on the go-go excitement of the late Sixties, when otherwise rational business men appeared to believe in perpetual motion. "Wherever I turned for advice three years ago," he says, "there was nobody around telling me, 'Whoa, be more careful.'"

Word Magic

So White wasn't, in short order he acquired full or part interest in a flour and pancake mix company, a Christmas tree company, a lime quarry, an agricultural research company, Shakey's and California City Development Co., rechristened Great Western Cities. A chain of steak restaurants was started, and the company became a partner in oil exploration ventures. This motley crew was rechristened, by Bill White's word magic, "a creative marketing company."

To White, all this is ancient history. His big problem now is increasing his cash flow by selling land and leaseholds in Great Western Cities' products. Great Western United's long-term debt is $78 million, more than its current assets and twice as much as its net working capital. Now White is trying to increase his credit line by $17 million. That's why he had to cancel dividends and is willing to sell both Colorado Milling and Great Western Sugar. But White also contends that neither operation is as potentially profitable as Shakey's and Great Western Cities.

"When we acquired them," says White, "Shakey's and Great Western Cities required complete rebuilding, more than I expected." White says he has changed Shakey's from a company interested primarily in selling franchises to one that now gives its franchised dealer proper marketing support. He also is shifting emphasis from franchising parlors (now 358 in number) to opening company-owned parlors (now at 42). A lawsuit by some dealers, which was settled essentially in their favor, probably helped both transformations.

Great Western Cities' problems are much bigger. For years it was selling bare lots in California City, a forlorn part of the Mojave Desert that, after 13 years, still has only 2,300 residents on its 100,000 acres. Says White: "A very substantial portion of total sales previously came not from prospects but from sales trainees and their immediate friends." Translation: The company told people it was recruiting them as salesmen when it was really recruiting them as customers. White says these abuses have been stopped and the company is shifting to full-time professional salesmen.

Further, Great Western Cities now books sales and profits only after 20% of the net price is received, vs. 50% formerly. White says that only 3.7% of such sales fall through, but the changeover last year cost Great Western $10.2 million, or $4.90 a share. Otherwise the company would have earned $2.66, though that is still the lowest in four years.

Now White says he is changing Great Western Cities from a land sales to a community development company that also builds utilities, community centers, stores and houses. "Nonetheless," he emphasizes, "our most pressing problem right now is to maintain and increase the level of sales so that we can afford to do the community development."

And so Great Western, which four years ago was a mundane but profitable sugar and milling company, will soon be a pizza parlor company (close to $5 million sales last year) and a community development company ($58 million).

"We are not going to see a substantial growth in earnings in 1972 nor probably in 1973," says White. "But the company now is a sound company. We have been in the process of changing from a low-return business to a high-return business. Now we have two businesses with a very high growth potential."

Perhaps he does. But why should a single Great Western stockholder believe him?
Sugarbeet Growers to Receive All-Time Record High Payment for 1971 Crop

Initial payment to sugarbeet growers for their 1971 crop will set an all-time record high of $61.7 million, The Great Western Sugar Company announced this week.

George E. Wilber, Jr., President of the Denver-based subsidiary of the Great Western United Corporation, said checks will be mailed November 20 covering beets delivered through November 4, to about 4,200 growers in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming. Great Western officials said the harvest was 91 per cent complete as of that date.

The payment will top the previous record of $55.2 million paid in November of 1968, and set a new record in average price per ton at $13.07. The previous record per ton was $12.36, also set in 1968.

In addition to the money paid by Great Western, growers will receive conditional payment for their 1971 beets under the U.S. Sugar Act in the near future. This payment, which is expected to average $2.19 per ton and boost the total received to over $72 million, is financed through a federal tax on the sugar industry.

“Our growers in the Nebraska District, which also includes a portion of southeastern Wyoming, will receive about $14.6 million,” said W. C. (Bill) McGuffey, District General Manager, “which represents an initial average payment of $13.34 per ton. The Sugar Act payment is expected to average about $2.23 in our district. As of November 4 date, our harvest was 97.5 per cent complete, and average sugar content was 16.25 per cent.”

Payments from Great Western for beets delivered after November 4 will be made in December. Additional payments for all 1971 beets will probably be made in April and October, Wilber said. Under terms of the unique beet purchase agreement, the GWS President explained, the growers’ total return for the crop is tied to the net price to be received by Great Western from the sale of sugar in the marketing year to end September 30, 1972.

Gordon Rudolph, agriculture administrator of the Mitchell factory district, reports growers will receive $4,255,018 for sugarbeets delivered before November 5. Average payment will be $13.69 per ton, based upon a sugar analysis of 16.60 per cent.

Mitchell area growers had completed 98.2 per cent of the harvest on the November 4 payment date. Yields averaged 29.6 tons per acre.

Commenting on the 1971 crop, Wilber said, “We’ve been fortunate in bringing in a very satisfactory crop this year in spite of spring weather problems in our Nebraska and Northeast Colorado Districts and snow and cold weather in the North Central Colorado District in September. In our Montana-Wyoming District unseasonably heavy rainfall caused delays during early harvest and sub-freezing temperatures in late October and early November created harvesting and processing problems; however, from a tons-per-acre standpoint, the crop is one of the best ever. Our Ohio District is harvesting an excellent crop.

Although tonnage is above average, the overall sugar content of 16 per cent is slightly below average; however, on balance, this has been a fine year for sugarbeets throughout the Great Western area of operation,” he concluded.

Joe Gutsch, prominent Sherman County farmer, showed slides and spoke to the sixth grade class at West Elementary School Tuesday about the importance of sugarbeets to the economy of Northwest Kansas. Wednesday, the students toured the Great Western Sugar Company’s Kemp Factory to see how the beets are processed. (Staff Photo).
Record Beet Payment Due

Another record breaking payment for sugar beets will be made by the Sterling Factory of the Great Western Sugar Company to its growers on November 20th. The initial payment covering beets delivered through November 4 will amount to $1,280,462. This is slightly larger than the highest previous record payment which was made in November, 1970. Through November 4, 87.2 percent of the crop has been harvested. The average payment per ton in the district will amount to $13.00 of the amount being paid, $2,848,605 will go to Logan County growers, $1,335,225 to growers in Phillips County, Colorado, and Chase and Perkins Counties, Nebraska. The remaining $96,632 goes to growers in the Sidney-Sunol area in Nebraska.

A near record breaking yield per acre was harvested in Logan County with 19.08 tons per acre. This compares to 19.48 tons per acre in 1963. However, according to Lester Garner, Agricultural Administrator of the Sterling Factory, the yield of sugar per acre this year is the highest ever, averaging 6,978 pounds of sugar per acre.

$3,292,700 Beet Payment For Ovid Area

OVID — Sugar beet growers in the Ovid district will receive an initial payment of $3,292,700 on 88 percent of the beet crop harvested.

Merle Riggs, agriculture agent for the Ovid district, said the payment would be mailed Nov. 20. "This is the largest initial payment in the district," Riggs said, and is on $12.45 per ton. Last year’s per ton basis was $11.28, he added.

Riggs stated there are less than 1,000 tons of beets to be harvested in the district.

The acreage in the Ovid district was down by 2,200 acres, Riggs added, but the yield this year was 300,100 tons, "almost as high as 1970."

Harvest of the 1971 crop is essentially completed as only four growers had a total of about 60 acres left to harvest Tuesday night.

Initial payment to sugarbeet growers for their 1971 crop will set an all-time record high of $61.7 million. The Great Western Sugar Company announced today.

George E. Wilber, Jr., President of the Denver-based subsidiary of the Great Western United Corporation, said checks will be mailed November 20 covering beets delivered through November 4, to about 4,200 growers in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming. Great Western officials said the harvest was 91 percent complete as of that date.

The payment will top the previous record of $55.2 million paid in November of 1968, and set a new record in average price per ton at $13.07. The previous record per ton was $12.36, also set in 1968.

In addition to the money paid by Great Western, growers will receive conditional payment for their 1971 beets under the U.S. Sugar Act in the near future. This payment, which is expected to average $21.19 per ton and boost the total received to over $72 million, is financed through a federal tax on the sugar industry.

"Our growers in the Northeast Colorado Kemp (western Kansas) District will receive about $23.3 million," said Jack Powell, District General Manager, "which represents an initial average payment of $13.04 per ton. The Sugar Act payment is expected to average about $2.17 per ton in northeast Colorado and western Kansas. As of the November 4 date, our harvest was 91.3 percent complete, and average sugar content was 15.81 percent."

Payments from Great Western for beets delivered after November 4 will be made in December. Additional payments for all 1971 beets will probably be made in April and October, Wilber said. Under terms of the unique beet purchase agreement, the GWS President explained, the growers' total return for the crop is tied to the net price to be received by Great Western from the sale of sugar in the marketing year to end September 30, 1972.

Commenting on the 1972 crop, Wilber said, "we've been fortunate in bringing in a very satisfactory crop this year in spite of spring weather problems in our Nebraska and Northeast Colorado Districts and snow and cold weather in the North Central Colorado District in September. In our Montana/Wyoming District unseasonably heavy rainfall caused delays during early harvest and sub-freezing temperatures in late October and early November created harvesting and processing problems; however, from a tons-per-acre standpoint, the crop is one of the best ever. Our Ohio District is harvesting an excellent crop.

Although tonnage is above average, the overall sugar content of 16 percent is slightly below average; however, on balance, this has been a fine year for sugarbeets throughout the Great Western area of operation," he concluded.
$6.4 Million Initial Beet Payment Slated Nov. 20

A $6,404,503.42 initial payment to sugar beet growers in the Fort Morgan District will be made by the Great Western Sugar Co. Nov. 20 on beets delivered through Nov. 4, N. C. Davis, agricultural administrator announced today.

The average payment per ton of beets is $13.203 on this year's crop which is estimated at 18.8 tons per acre on 27,967 acres planted to beets in the district.

This payment will go to approximately 600 growers in the Fort Morgan District and represents 93 per cent of the total crop grown in 1971, Davis said.

In addition, growers will receive approximately $1,069,917 through Sugar Act payments for beets delivered through Nov. 4 plus a final payment which will be made in October, 1972, when the final selling price of this year's sugar is determined.

At the present time, 99 per cent of the estimated tonnage in the Fort Morgan District is harvested and all beets should be out of the ground this week, Davis said.

Overall, the initial payment to sugar beet growers for this year's crop will set an all-time record high of $61.7 million, the company announced.

George E. Wilber Jr., president of the Denver-based subsidiary of the Great Western United Corporation, said checks mailed Nov. 20 will cover beets delivered through Nov. 4, to about 4,200 growers in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming. Great Western officials said the harvest was 91 per cent complete as of that date.

The payment will top the previous record of $55.2 million paid in November of 1968, and set a new record in average price per ton at $13.07. The previous record per ton was $12.36, also set in 1968.

In addition to the money paid by Great Western, growers will receive conditional payment for their 1971 beets under the U.S. Sugar Act in the near future. This payment, which is expected to average $2.19 per ton and boost the total received to over $72 million, is financed through a federal tax on the sugar industry.

"Our growers in the Northeast Colorado-Kemp (western Kansas) District will receive about $23.3 million," said Jack Powell, district general manager, "which represents an initial average payment of $13.04 per ton. The Sugar Act payment is expected to average about $2.17 per ton in northeastern Colorado and western Kansas. As of the Nov. 4 date, our harvest was 91.3 per cent complete, and average sugar content was 15.81 per cent."

Payments from Great Western for beets delivered through Nov. 4 will be made in December. Additional payments for all 1971 beets will probably be made in April and October, Wilber said. Under terms of the unique beet purchase agreement, the GWS President explained, the growers' total return for the crop is tied to the net price to be received by Great Western from the sale of sugar in the marketing year to end Sept. 30, 1972.

Commenting on the 1971 crop, Wilber said, "We've been fortunate in bringing in a very satisfactory crop this year in spite of spring weather problems in our Nebraska and Northeast Colorado Districts and snow and cold weather in the North Central Colorado District in September. In our Montana-Wyoming District unseasonably heavy rainfall caused delays during early harvest and sub-freezing temperatures in late October and early November created harvesting and processing problems; however, from a tons-per-acre standpoint, the crop is one of the best ever. Our Ohio District is harvesting an excellent crop.

Although tonnage is above average, the overall sugar content of 16 per cent is slightly below average; however, on balance, this has been a fine year for sugar beets throughout the Great Western area of operation he concluded.
Record payment to sugarbeet growers

President of the Denver-based subsidiary of the Great Western United Corporation, said checks will be mailed November 20 covering beets delivered through November 4, to about 4,200 growers in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming. Great Western officials said the harvest was 91 per cent complete as of that date. The payment will top the previous record of $55.2 million paid in November of 1968, and set a new record in average price per ton at $13.07. The previous record per ton was $12.36, also set in 1968.

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Commenting on the 1971 crop, Wilber said, “We’ve been fortunate in bringing in a very satisfactory crop this year in spite of spring weather problems in our Nebraska and Northeast Colorado Districts, and heavy snow and cold weather in the North Central Colorado District in September. In our Montana-Wyoming District, unseasonably heavy rainfall caused delays during early harvest and sub-freezing temperatures in late October and early November created harvesting and processing problems; however, from a tons-per-acre standpoint, the crop is one of the best ever. Our Ohio District is harvesting an excellent crop.

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Initial payment to sugar beet growers for their 1971 crop will set an all-time record high of $81.7 million, The Great Western Sugar Company announced today.

George E. Wilber Jr., president of the Denver-based subsidiary of the Great Western United Corporation, said checks will be mailed Saturday covering beets delivered through Nov. 4, to about 4,200 growers in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming. Great Western officials said the harvest was 91 percent complete as of that date.

Tops Record

The payment will top the previous record of $55.2 million paid in November of 1968, and set a new record in average price per ton at $13.07. The previous record per ton was $12.36, also set in 1968.

In addition to the money paid by Great Western, growers will receive conditional payment for their 1971 beets under the U.S. Sugar Act in the near future. This payment, which is expected to average $2.19 per ton and boost the total received to over $72 million, is financed through a federal tax on the sugar industry.

$12.7 Million

"Our growers in the North Central Colorado District will receive about $12.7 million," said Dr. Clarence F. Davan Jr., district general manager. "which represents an initial average payment of $12.25 per ton. The Sugar Act payment is expected to average about $2.12 per ton in North Central Colorado. As of the Nov. 4 date, our harvest was 99.5 percent complete, and average sugar content was 15.5 percent."

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Fortunate

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The payment will top the previous record of $53.2 million paid in November of 1968, and set a new record in average price per ton at $13.07. The previous record per ton was $12.36, also set in 1968.

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“Our growers in the North Central Colorado District will receive about $12.7 million,” said Dr. Clarence F. Davan, Jr., District General Manager. “which represents an initial average payment of $12.52 per ton. The Sugar Act payment is expected to average about $2.12 per ton in North Central Colorado. As of the November 4 date, our harvest was 90.5 percent complete, and average sugar content was 15.5 percent.”

Payments from Great Western for beets delivered after November 4 will be made in December. Additional payments for all 1971 beets will probably be made in April and October, Wilber said.

Commenting on the 1971 crop, Wilber said, “We’ve been fortunate in bringing in a very satisfactory crop this year in spite of spring weather problems in our Nebraska and Northeast Colorado Districts and snow and cold weather in the North Central Colorado District in Sept. In our Montana-Wyoming District unseasonably heavy rainfall caused delays during early harvest and sub-freezing temperatures in late October and early November created harvesting and processing problems; however, from a tons-per-acre standpoint, the crop is one of the best ever. Our Ohio District is harvesting an excellent crop.

Although tonnage is above average the overall sugar content of 15 percent is slightly below average; however, on balance, this has been a fine year for sugar beets throughout the Great Western area of operation,” he concluded.

Locally a harvest of 204,489 tons with an average of 18.22 per acre was reaped. In terms of the November payment this means about $2,567,000 coming to the Eaton Factory District, or north Weld County.

Don Redman, head agriculturist, said Monday that the 1971 harvest season was one of the best he can remember. With the ideal weather, growers hauled beets to dumps in very good condition. He said sugar content is running about 5% less than normal, but with the good tonnage reaped, sugar output will be about the same as 1970.
Sugar Beet Checks
Total $61.7 Million

Great Western Sugar Co. said Wednesday its initial payment to the region's beet growers for the 1971 crop will total a record $61.7 million.

George E. Wilber Jr., president, said checks will be mailed Saturday to about 4,200 growers in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming. The checks will cover deliveries of beets through Nov. 4, when the harvest was 91 per cent complete.

The previous record payment was $55.2 million, in November 1968.

Growers also soon will receive payment for their 1971 beets under the U.S. Sugar Act. This payment, emanating from a federal tax on the sugar industry, is expected to total about $11 million, averaging $2.19 per ton.

Payments by Great Western for beets delivered after Nov. 4 will be made in December, Wilber said, and additional payments for all 1971 beets probably will be made in April and October 1972.

The amount of the 1972 payments, he said, will depend on how much Great Western receives from the sale of sugar in the marketing year ending Sept. 30, 1972.

The Nov. 20 payment will amount to $13.07 per ton, another record. The previous record of $12.36 was in 1968.

Wilber described the 1971 crop as "very satisfactory in spite of spring weather problems in our Nebraska and northeast Colorado districts and snow and cold weather in the north-central Colorado district in September."

In the company's Montana-Wyoming district, Wilber said, "unseasonably heavy rainfall caused delays during early harvest, and freezing temperatures in late October and early November created harvesting and processing problems."

He added, however, that "from a tons-per-acre standpoint, the crop is one of the best ever. Our Ohio district is harvesting an excellent crop."

PILING BEET TOPS was the job of the day for Cleveland Blackcrow. Tuesday morning Blackcrow was damp and cool but weather in the afternoon was comfortable for the chores at hand. Blackcrow was working on the Conrad Hartwig farm southeast of Mitchell.
INITIAL PAYMENT SETS RECORD

Johnstown Breeze Nov. 18, 1971

Initial payment to sugar beet growers for their 1971 crop will set an all-time record high of $61.7 million, the Great Western Sugar Company announced.

George E. Wilber, Jr., president of the Denver-based subsidiary of the Great Western United Corporation, said checks will be mailed Nov. 20 covering beets delivered through Nov. 4, to about 4,200 growers in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming. Great Western officials said the harvest was 91 percent complete as of that date.

The payment will top the previous record of $55.2 million paid in November of 1968, and set a new record in average price per ton at $13.07. The previous record per ton was $12.36, also set in 1968.

In addition to the money paid by Great Western, growers will receive conditional payment for their 1971 beets under the U.S. Sugar Act in the near future. This payment, which is expected to average $2.19 per ton and boost the total received to over $72 million, is financed through a federal tax on the sugar industry.

“Our growers in the North Central Colorado District will receive about $12.7 million,” said Dr. Clarence F. Davan, Jr., district general manager, “which represents an initial average payment of $12.52 per ton. The Sugar Act payment is expected to average about $2.12 per ton in North Central Colorado. As of the Nov. 4 date, our harvest was 91.5 percent complete, and average sugar content was 15.5 percent.”

Payments from Great Western for beets delivered after Nov. 4 will be made in December. Additional payments for all 1971 beets will probably be made in April and October, Wilber said. Under terms of the unique beet purchase agreement, the GWS president explained, the growers’ total return for the crop is tied to the net price to be received by Great Western from the sale of sugar in the marketing year to end Sept. 30, 1972.

Commenting on the 1971 crop, Wilber said, “We’ve been fortunate in bringing in a very satisfactory crop this year in spite of spring weather problems in our Nebraska and Northeast Colorado Districts and snow and cold weather in the North Central Colorado District in September. In our Montana/Wyoming District unseasonably heavy rainfall caused delays during early harvest and sub-freezing temperatures in late October and early November created harvesting and processing problems; however, from a tons-per-acre standpoint, the crop is one of the best ever. Our Ohio District is harvesting an excellent crop.

“Although tonnage is above average, the overall sugar content of 16.7 percent is slightly below average; however, on balance, this year looks like a fine year for sugar beets throughout the Great Western area of operation,” he concluded.

GW PAYS $61.7 MILLION FOR BEETS, CHECKS TO BE MAILED NOVEMBER 20

Berthoud Bulletin Nov. 18, 1971

Initial payment to sugarbeet growers for their 1971 crop will set an all-time record high of $61.7 million, the Great Western Sugar Company announced today.

George E. Wilber, Jr., President of the Denver-based subsidiary of the Great Western United Corporation, said checks will be mailed November 20 covering beets delivered through November 4, to about 4,200 growers in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming. Great Western officials said the harvest was 91 percent complete as of that date.

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Payments from Great Western for beets delivered after November 4 will be made in December. Additional payments for all 1971 beets will probably be made in April and October, Wilber said.
$5,600,000 Beet Payment To Growers This Weekend

Checks for over $5,600,000 will be mailed Saturday to sugar beet growers in the Bayard factory area as first payment on the 1971 crop, according to I. L. "Red" Johnson, agricultural administrator at the local factory.

The payment, made on beets delivered through November 4, is about $1½ million higher than the 1970 first payment and nearly three times greater than that made in the bad harvest year of 1969.

The average initial payment at Bayard will be $13.56 per ton (5-state average is $13.07). This will be supplemented by an ASC payment of about $2.30, making a total of $15.88 per ton paid on the 1971 crop.

Johnson said approximately 23,140 acres of sugar beets were harvested in the Bayard factory area before November 4, with an estimated average yield of over 18.4 tons per acre with an average 16.5% sugar content. This is the best average beet crop—considering both yield and sugar—in the last 10 years. The 1969 crop yielded over 19 tons per acre, but the sugar was almost 2% less than this year's crop. Only two growers are still harvesting beets, one in the DeGraw area and one in the Ginn area, but both expect to complete their harvest by this weekend.

The Bayard factory, under the supervision of Vernon Zimmernan, is making a good run and is expected to continue around the clock operations until late in January.

First Payment on '71 Beet Crop; Two Growers Left to Complete the Harvest

Sugar beet growers in the Bayard factory area will receive $5,600,000 as first payment on the 1971 beet crop, according to Mr. I. L. "Red" Johnson, agricultural administrator of the Bayard district for Great Western Sugar Company.

Approximately 23,140 acres of sugar beets were harvested in the Bayard factory area with an estimated average yield of over 18.4 tons per acre with a 16.5 per cent sugar content.

This average initial payment of $13.56 per ton will be supplemented by an ASC payment of about $2.30, making a total of $15.88 per ton paid to growers on the 1971 crop.

Only two growers are still harvesting beets, one in the DeGraw area and one in the Ginn area. Both expect to complete their harvest by this week end.

The Bayard factory, under the supervision of Vernon Zimmerman, is making a good run and is expected to continue around the clock operations until late in January.

This is the best average beet crop considering both yield and sugar in the last 10 years. The 1969 crop yielded over 19 tons per acre but the sugar was almost two per cent less than this year's crop, according to Johnson.
Here's Good News...

GW TO PAY BIG BEET PAYMENT SATURDAY!
Few Beets Left To Dig; Slicing Is Going Well

The sugar beet harvest has been wound up for practically all farmers. However, in some areas, a few acres remain in the ground this week.

At Henry, a few beets remain unharvested. These are in deep ground and the producer is awaiting the first opportunity to dig these. At midweek, a few tons remained to be harvested at Alliance, the same situation reported at Wheatland.

Generally, Nebraska agricultural manager Henderson said Thursday, processing has been going along very well. Frozen beets from the Lovell area in Wyoming have been sent into the flumes along with local beets to clean up deliveries from that area. When a heavy freeze hit the Lovell area, “lots of beets were in the ground.” Temperatures dipped as low as 2 or 3 above zero for several nights in a row. Snow and moisture hampered harvesting.

Piled beets slated for a straw covering are being put in place now. Some plastic coverings, also included in plans for the experimental work, have not been completed.

First Sugar Act Checks Total $436,548.66

The first 387 Sugar Act payment checks issued by the Scotts Bluff county ASCS office this year totaled $436,548.66. The payment is made at the rate of 60 cents per cwt. of sugar. The 387 applications covered 9,990 acres which yielded 209,016.1 tons. Total sugar from this tonnage figured out $47,405.9 cwt.

Beet Checks in Mail

Average Initial Payment $13.34

Checks for 1971 beets delivered to The Great Western Sugar Company before Nov. 4 should be arriving in farm mailboxes about the time this issue of The Business Farmer arrives. The average initial payment according to G. E. Wilber, Jr., Great Western president, is $13.37, exceeding the previous record of $12.36 set in 1968.

The Sugar Act payment here is expected to run around $2.23. It runs $3.19 per ton throughout the entire GW area. The first payment for the Nebraska District (includes some growers in Southeast Wyoming) totals $14.6 million on a crop of 1.3 million tons.

Beets delivered after Nov. 4 will be made in December. Additional payments for the 1971 crop will come in April and October of 1972 as total return and net sugar prices are developed.

The first payment to producers for the entire GW territory will hit $81.7 million. This includes checks to about 4,200 growers in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana. The top initial payment prior to this came in 1968 when it ran $55.2 million with an average price of $13.37 a ton.

With Sugar Act payments, these first checks will total $72 million.

Bayard Beets Bring in $5.6 Millions

Bayard beet growers will receive over $5.6 million in this initial payment. The average payment in the district will run $13.98 per ton plus $2.30 in Sugar Act payments.

In commenting on his crop, Bayard Ag Manager Johnson said the 23,140 acres in the district have an estimated average of 18.4 tons per acre. Sugar averaged out at 16.5%. He noted that a few beets in the DeGraw and Glen areas were in the ground early in the week but these were due to be delivered before the weekend.

Johnson called his 1971 crop the “best average crop considering both yield and sugar in the last 10 years. The 1969 crop yielded over 19 tons per acre, but the sugar was almost 2% less than this year’s crop.”
Sugar beet processors in 15 states reached agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency for the installation of pollution controls costing about $13 million. (Page 2)

The Middle East news agency reported Egyptian President Anwar Sadat told troops the time for battle has come and Egypt has decided to go to war. (Page 2)

The United States began pulling out troops of the 401st Airborne Division despite the increased activity of North Vietnamese near the demilitarized zone. (Page 12)

(Continued on Page 2.)

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**Beet Industry OKs Cleanup**

Post Colorado Springs Bureau

COLORADO SPRINGS — Sugar beet processors in 15 states have reached informal agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the installation of pollution controls costing about $13 million, John B. Bunker, president of Holly Sugar Corp., said here Saturday.

Bunker said EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus called the voluntary clean-up agreement “the first of its kind and I hope that it will set a precedent.”

The Holly Sugar president said the processors will control organic wastes from their plants by recycling flume water rather than discharging into nearby waterways.

Bunker pointed out that Holly installed one of the first waste water recirculation systems in the industry when it built its Carlton plant in 1948 in California's Imperial Valley.

Since then, he said, the system has been improved and put into operation at Holly's factories at Delta, Colo., and in California, Montana, Texas and Wyoming.

Bunker also announced that checks totaling $13.9 million were mailed Saturday to Holly's sugar beet growers in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana for beets delivered through Nov. 4. Bunker said the 1971 crop is about 93 per cent harvested and averaged about 21 tons per acre with above average sugar content.

The Holly president said growers in the three-state area will also share in another $2.5 million for their 1971 crop as payment under the U.S. Sugar Act that is financed through a federal tax on the sugar industry.
Sugar industry now new ball game

COLORADO SPRINGS — While the kids are sipping soft drinks in front of the TV, mom is in the kitchen unwrapping a frozen pack for this evening's meal. It's a familiar scene in America today, and it pleases John Bunker of Colorado Springs to no end.

You see, in both cases it means increasing use of sugar and Bunker is president of the Holly Sugar Corp., headquartered here.

TONS OF SUGAR

Americans ate more than 10.520 million tons of sugar in 1970, or about 301 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country, he pointed out recently. This year, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture estimates we are going to eat over 10.2 million tons.

Now that's a lot of sugar, Bunker points out. And it's even more significant from a historical view.

Up until 1968, the average per capita consumption in America was around 97 pounds. That figure had varied little in the previous 40 years.

What brought about the big increase, according to Bunker, has been a dramatic rise in the consumption of convenience foods and soft drinks.

Housewives are buying more and more frozen dinners, prepared desserts and easy-to-prepare mixes. All these mean increased sugar.

"About 20 years ago," Bunker explained, "consumers purchased about 65 per cent of the sugar industry's output right off the grocery shelf. Now, that figure is down to about 25 per cent. That gives you some idea of the rise in convenience food and soft drink sales."

WILL TOP COFFEE?

He also pointed out consumption of soft drinks is growing at such a swift pace they will top coffee in 1972 to become America's biggest selling beverage.

The soft drink industry figures show that during the last 10 years, per capita consumption of their products has jumped 88 per cent to the equivalent of 310 eight-ounce drinks per U.S. resident.

Citing these figures is sweet music to the sugar man. The soft drink industry is the largest consumer of sugar in the nation. Not only is sugar the sweetening agent in beverages, but it is an important ingredient in most processed foods. In addition to its sweetening pow-
Boycott Of Colo. Products Threatened

By Sherry Keene

If legislation currently being recommended to Governor John A. Love making it illegal for agricultural workers to strike in Colorado is passed, the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee will stage a national boycott of Colorado products, Cerri's Journal learned.

The UFWC is being very quiet about such a possibility at this point, hoping to keep the bill off the governor's call.

Research is now underway on what areas of Colorado could be most affected by a boycott. "Colorado can really be affected in 43 states," said a representative of UFWC. Research includes what products would be most vulnerable. "For example, St. Louis might be a good outlet for beef," a spokesman said.

The UFWC, however, is not ready to announce such a boycott, preferring to keep it as a last resort should the legislation pass.

A similar boycott against California grapes was successful for the new union.

At the present time, the UFWC is making an effort to educate people on the bill and on the plight of the migrant worker in the state. A step-by-step program is being planned, and the boycott is the last step.

Although the UFWC provided no details on such a boycott, it is felt that a substantial number of Colorado products could be hurt. Such items as Coors beer and Great Western Sugar products would be easily identifiable nationwide.

Colorado is the nation's 16th leading state in agricultural products. During 1969, 40 products had their origin in Colorado. Seventeen of these totaled over $5 million, and the leading product, cattle and calves, was valued at $658 million. Colorado experienced a 69 per cent increase in agricultural cash receipts in the 1960-1970 period.

In 1970, Colorado manufacturers brought in $1.79 billion and the state is the center for manufacturing activity with more than 69 per cent of the Rocky Mountain Region's employees.

UFWC Threatens Retaliation

From Page 1

And one of the most publicized industries—tourism—brought 2,559,000 skiers into Colorado in 1970 with over $15 million spent for lift tickets and ski lessons alone. A boycott of Colorado as a tourist site could have a significant impact.

The UFWC opposes House Bill 1439 for several reasons: they say it gives priority to products over people and is a management bill. It makes strikes illegal, which the UFWC says "takes away a basic right and principal bargaining tool of farm workers."

The bill also outlaws boycotts in Colorado. UFWC says boycotts are the "most effective means the employees have at their disposal to put pressure on the employer."

In general, when reading the text of the Committee on Farm Labor hearings and statements made by the Colorado Farm Bureau, representing the owners, it is clear that the bill was backed by owners and is principally slanted toward them.

Several members of the committee mentioned during the hearings the problems they had with workers—denoting that they were farm owners—and one legislator questioned the Colorado Rural Legal Services representative testifying on the bill about the length of hair and beards among legal services staff.

Recommendations of the Colorado Farm Bureau made in hearings were incorporated into the bill in toto. Recommendations of workers and the UFWC were ignored.

The Colorado Farm Bureau, principal proponent of the bill, is an organization of farmers financed by member dues. Its policy book for 1971 takes stands on pornography, patriotism, Viet Nam and employment of minors in agriculture.

According to the handbook, employment of "young people" develops self-reliance and self respect. The UFWC has asked for legislation against taking children out of schools and